

Martial law in Pakistan as riot deaths reach 200

Martial law has been imposed on three of Pakistan's main cities. This comes after six weeks of political violence which has claimed more than 200 lives. Retired Major-General A. A. K. Niazi, a leader of the opposition National Alliance which has demanded the resignation of Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, has been arrested.

Army now key factor in Bhutto crisis

From Richard Wigg
Karachi, April 21

The Government of Mr Bhutto tonight gave law and order functions to the Pakistan Army, imposing martial law on the two principal cities of Sind Province, Karachi and Hyderabad, and on Lahore, the principal city of the Punjab.

A Government statement on television said the Army authorities had been given powers in these places to set up summary trial courts with punishments under the Defence of Pakistan Rules. To do this President Chaudhry had promulgated an order amending the Pakistan Army Act.

A curfew of indefinite duration was imposed on Karachi and troops and police patrolled the streets. A curfew from 4 am was also imposed on Hyderabad, which has seen violent demonstrations against the Government in the past few days. Two persons were killed in Hyderabad for defying police orders under the curfew, the authorities said tonight.

Justifying martial law, imposed for the first time in the country's worsening political crisis, the Government pointed out that all efforts made to achieve a political settlement had been frustrated and that "a rude shock" had been given to the economy. Tonight's measures were necessary in order to avoid further danger to the country's security.

Reuter reports from Hyderabad today that retired Major-General A. A. K. Niazi, a leader of the Opposition Pakistan National Alliance, was arrested in Hyderabad today. He was said to have been detained under emergency regulations for making objectionable speeches.

There was an eerie atmosphere in Karachi today, according to reports from the city, isolated and under army-imposed curfew after yesterday's violence between armed supporters of the ruling People's Party and those of the opposition, the Pakistan National Alliance.

The number of deaths is now believed to be well over double the nine admitted officially yesterday. At least 70 people have been injured. In the past six weeks more than 200 people have been killed in disturbances throughout the country.

There was silence, with things at a standstill in the sprawling city of 4.5 million inhabitants, a contrast to the large crowds usually shopping in the bazaars on this annual Iqbal Day holiday, the anniversary of the death of the Muslim poet now officially venerated by Pakistan's founding fathers.

If the Opposition's call for a national strike tomorrow is successful, as is generally expected, most people cannot see how Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, can go on clinging to power much longer. The Opposition also plans more country-wide street demonstrations tomorrow, the fortieth day of its

Moderate is successor to Mr Jones

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Moss Evans, aged 51, a former engineering industry shop steward who rose to become national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), has been elected the union's general secretary in succession to Mr Jack Jones. He succeeds to the £7,000 a year post on March 29 next year, effectively for life.

Results of a month-long election announced last night showed that he had a majority of nearly three to one over his nearest rival, Mr John Cousins, son of Mr Jones' predecessor Mr Frank Cousins and an opponent of the social contract and the special political relationship with the Cabinet.

But Mr Evans, a defender of the social contract, took only 46 per cent of the votes cast. In a 39.1 per cent poll of 1,925,668 members issued with voting papers, Mr Evans took 349,548 votes to Mr Cousins' 119,241. The next candidate was Mr Alex Kitson, the union's executive officer and a left-wing member of the Labour Party national executive with 75,395 votes.

Mr Larry Smith, national bus officer, came fourth with 47,793, and 10 other candidates shared the remaining 160,000 votes.

It is believed to be the first time that a general secretary of the country's largest union, which is edging up to two million members, has been elected with a minority of the votes cast. Mr Jones took 63 per cent of the popular poll in 1968, with a turnout 1 per cent lower.

In all, more than 1,150,000 votes were not cast in the election, which took place by secret ballot.

Last night the leadership of the TGWU was at pains to emphasize that the election result would not change union policies. The Government's most faithful ally, at least until its Scottish TUC delegation voted to back a miners' demand for free collective bargaining, will continue to support the social contract.

After the result was announced Mr Evans said at an emotional press conference in the union's boardroom in Transport House, Smith Square: "I will dedicate myself to continuing the policies that have been determined by the union over the many years that Jack Jones has been its general secretary."

Mr Evans has been the union's national organizer for several years. He came to public prominence during the big Ford strike in 1971, but his roots are deep in the Labour movement. He was born in the year of the general strike, and raised in the depression-affected village of Cefn Coed, near Merthyr Tydfil. He was taken to the



Mr Evans (left) with Mr Jones after the result of the TGWU election was announced

Devolution promise to the Welsh repeated

By David Leigh
Political Staff

The Prime Minister will be able to announce what is being done about devolution in two or three weeks' time. Talks with the Liberals are being speeded up and in some respects are already under way, says a source close to the Prime Minister.

Neither the Prime Minister nor Mr Foot, Leader of the House, denied in the Commons yesterday reports that Wales might be split from Scotland in a new devolution Bill. But both emphasized an equal commitment to Wales. That implies strongly that the deal with the Liberals is revolving around separate, but simultaneous new Bills.

Mr Callaghan said at question time: "I do not take any responsibility for stories in the press, and am not required to answer at the dispatch box for them. Government policy on this matter is clear. We are committed to devolution both for Scotland and Wales."

Mr Foot, answering questions later about forthcoming Commons legislation, said: "No decision whatsoever has been made about any separation of the Bill. But whatever might be decided about that in the future, the Government's commitment to Wales on devolution remains and stands and we are determined to carry it out, as we are determined to carry out the devolution pledge to Scotland."

The Liberals have been meeting the Government over the past few weeks. They are anxious to emphasize that they do not want Wales split off to drop out of the running. They want to allow Welsh public opinion to be clarified by a separate consideration of the issue.

That weighs more with them than the opposite and more likely danger, that dissident Labour MPs will pounce on a Welsh Bill and kill it with Tory connivance.

Welsh anti-devolution Labour MPs agreed yesterday that a Wales Bill on its own would not attract the same hostility from Welsh anti-devolution MPs, although they would be embarrassed if, as all the indications seem to show, separate Bills ran simultaneously. They could then denounce Welsh devolution and turn their backs on the Scottish question.

It seems most likely at the moment that the outcome of juggling between the interests of Labour backbenchers and the Liberals will end in a proposal to run separate Bills almost simultaneously, but with the Scottish measure marginally in front.

The Scottish nationalists are likely to accept any decision to separate Wales even though it implies its outlook would then be poor. As one said yesterday: "Of course we would make expressions of sympathy, but Scotland is a nation on its own, and that is what we are concerned with."

The renewed support of the 11 Scottish National Party MPs after the autumn would be a crucial bonus for the Government in its struggle to survive, but it cannot be guaranteed.

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Wary US reaction to Carter plan for cutting energy waste

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 21

President Carter's bold proposal to wage war on America's energy waste through a complicated strategy of tax penalties and rewards was received today with continuing wariness.

The President was watched closely by the joint session of Congress through most of what he called his "sober and difficult" presentation of his conservation plan last night. He seemed nervous, uncharacteristically making speaking errors.

Not until he came to his crescendo of insistence on how fast the plan would be, particularly in auditing the popularly suspected oil industry, did the applause begin to rise. But it remained thin.

All realize that Mr Carter, just three months in office after a narrow election victory, has staked his presidency on persuading the people that they can change, and that they can do so amid intensifying Government regulations. That is very un-American and now what Mr Carter led them to expect. Thus most congressmen, who will face election next year, two years sooner than Mr Carter, wish to wait for popular reaction, all the while praising Mr Carter's intentions.

It cannot be over-emphasized how limited a President's leadership can be. He proposes but Congress will dispose. As Mr George Will, this year's Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, remarked today: "Most of what a President says is politically, if not grammatically, in the subjunctive mood."

Almost everything Mr Carter put forward requires Congressional passage of new laws. If a tide of positive response comes from the public, it is possible that much new law could be enacted by the summer. If it does not, Mr Carter's plan, even though it is better, could go the same way as Mr Ford's and Mr Nixon's—gutted by regional interests.

Some of those interests which Mr Carter said must not "Balkanize" the country have promptly protested. The oil and gas producing states wishing a black for present production are complaining. "A cocked gun at Texas," said its Democratic Governor, Mr Dolph Briscoe. Governor Edwin Edwards, of Louisiana, said Democrats was all a-blast, threatening to keep his state's oil at home, unless other states stepped up their production.

Many Republicans, but far from the most important, have been up in arms. Asking America "to start acting like a poor nation is absolutely contrary to the nature of our people," said Congressman Bauman, a Maryland right-winger.

Still, no President since Lyndon Johnson, over civil rights, has asked the public to follow an apparently unpopular course. And the novelty, backed by the evident good sense, and the "credibility" that Mr Carter has diligently built up in his first 90 days, could possibly swing emotions as well as reason, as did Mr Johnson.

There is no doubt that the President, taking to television tomorrow for the third time this week, intends hammering over and over again at the fairness theme, his insistence that big business will not get away with profiteering.

Typically, most hostile congressional reaction has been directed at the "standby" tax proposed on petrol beginning in 1979. Mr Carter went out of his way to explain that it was the one tax that would not have to be implemented, if Americans buckled down and met new, reduced consumption targets.

But Europeans could be excused for being unimpressed. The price of an American gallon would not rise to one dollar until eight years hence. The modest nature of the tax suggests it could be one item that Mr Carter would be willing to sacrifice in Congress in order to get others through.

Continued on page 8, col 5

Heathrow strike may end at weekend

The three-week dispute by maintenance engineers at Heathrow airport may end this week. The 4,000 strikers, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUUEW) decided yesterday to return to work if a formula for a shift pay claim can be agreed with their employers.

But last night Mr George Guy, chairman of the engineering and maintenance panel, the official negotiating machinery for engineers at Heathrow, said there was no chance of an agreement today. The claim was too complicated to rush too.

"You just can't bulldoze your way through it to reach a formula purely for the engineers. It could take days or even months to reach agreement."

Earlier, the other unions had demanded a return to work by the engineering workers before engaging in talks.

The live shop stewards leading the maintenance men will meet the wages subcommittee of the other unions for negotiations today. One of them, Mr G. G. Gasky, said last night: "We are going to try to produce a format between us. We are prepared to talk and talk, and hope there will be a resolution at the end."

The final decision will not be known until Saturday afternoon, when the five leaders report to a meeting of 256 shop stewards representing the strikers. A successful outcome would probably see the men returning to work for the first time since Sunday morning.

British Airways, which has lost £35m through flights being grounded, welcomed the move. It said services could be nearly back to normal within 24 hours. Back to normal: More than 1,000 of the engineering and maintenance men have resumed normal working at Treforest, South Wales, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Aberdeen and Edinburgh, British Airways said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

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AIR FRANCE

Army extends call-up in South Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, April 21

South Africa is to double the length of national service from one to two years, Mr P. W. Botha, the Defence Minister, announced today.

In addition, the subsequent compulsory period of follow-up service is to be increased from 95 days to 240 days. This will be spread over eight years.

Mr Botha, who was speaking during a parliamentary debate on the defence budget, also announced that a new maintenance unit for Coloureds is to be established.

**Angry Brigade
woman on parole**

Hilary Creek, aged 28, a member of the Angry Brigade, was released on parole yesterday after serving half her 10-year sentence. She left Puckchurch Remand Centre, Bristol, with her probation officer.

She will remain on parole until the autumn of 1978 when she would normally have been released after remission. Anna Mendleson, also serving 10 years, was released in November. They were convicted in 1972 of conspiring to cause explosions.

Mr Benn denies 'arm-twisting' tactics on power

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday strongly denied any tactical intent in letters to Sir Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, over the ordering of the Drax B coal-fired power station at a cost of £600m. He urged MPs not to believe every inflated estimate that the CEB had given.

He said that any "arm-twisting" was going on.

Mr Benn, who was speaking during a parliamentary debate on the defence budget, also announced that a new maintenance unit for Coloureds is to be established.

Cash limits criticism

A new system of cash limits, aimed at imposing tight control over government spending could be jeopardized if a predictable structure for public sector wages does not follow phase two of the Pay Policy, the powerful all-party Commons Public Accounts Committee states in a report.

Torture challenge

Irish claims that the European Court of Human Rights had the power to order Britain to take legal action against members of the security forces involved in the introduction of internment in Ulster were criticized by Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, at the torture case hearing in Strasbourg.

Rome University riot

A policeman was shot dead and two other people, including a journalist, wounded when students opened fire at Rome University.

Boycott law could hurt US business

A stringent Bill to combat the Arab boycott of countries trading with Israel has been passed by the United States House of Representatives. It could have serious effects on American business if it becomes law. The Senate is considering a milder measure.

Rhodesian demand

In a move intended to clarify the open mandate given to Mr Ian Smith to negotiate a settlement, the Rhodesian Front's chairman has declared that the white electorate must have the final say on any accord reached.

More students

An increase in student numbers at least a third in the next 10 years is forecast by the Association of University Teachers. It bases its estimate on the increasing numbers of women and mature students seeking higher education, in spite of the expected decline in university-age population.

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"Why does ITT go on investing in Britain?"

The last few years have not, to put it mildly, been good ones for the British economy.

And yet, in 1976 for example, ITT companies in Britain invested no less than £18 million in new plant and machinery. Plus another £15 million on research and development.

Which isn't to say that ITT is a philanthropic organization lending Britain a helping hand with no thought to its own financial stability or profitability.

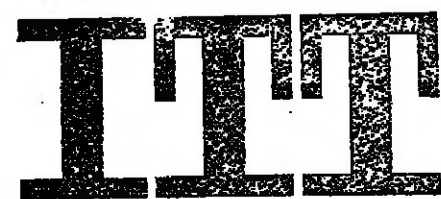
Far from it.

ITT has always prided itself on being profitable, and intends to remain so.

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The results:- in the past, healthy profits year after year, even during the recent recession.

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ITT companies in Britain include: Abbey Life Assurance, Ashe Laboratories, Excess Insurance, ITT Consumer Products, Rimmel, Sheraton, Standard Telephones and Cables and Standard Telecommunication Laboratories. For further information, including the latest edition of a 20-page publication "Facts about ITT in Europe," please write to 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DU.

Student increase of a third in 10 years is forecast by dons

By Diana Geddes

A growing demand for higher education from women and mature students will increase university student numbers by at least a third during the next 10 years in spite of a decline in the population of 18-year-olds, the Association of University Teachers said yesterday.

Its forecast of 364,000 full-time undergraduate students in 1985-86, compared with 272,382 in the current year, is based on the current year, is "based on known government policies and existing trends".

The association says that the sharp drop in the 18-year-old population after the birthrate peak of 1965-66 did not affect the steady increase in full-time students during the late sixties. The numbers continued to rise from 140,000 in 1965-66 to 180,000 in 1969-70, in spite of a fall in the 18-year-old population during the same period from 906,060 to 741,000.

The number of women entering universities has risen during the past 15 years at more than

double the male rate, the association says. The number of female undergraduates rose from 22,339 in 1960-61 to 79,182 in 1976-77 (an increase of 246 per cent), while the number of male students rose from 67,025 to 143,710 (an increase of 114 per cent).

If the trend continues, it is likely that the female participation rate in higher education will soon equal that of men, the association says. By 1987-88, it estimates that there will be 116,000 full-time undergraduate female students and 122,000 male students of United Kingdom origin under the age of 25.

The number of mature students (over 25), entering higher education has grown rapidly during the past decade to a total of 12,156 in 1974-75. By 1982-83 mature student entry could be about 20,000, the association suggests.

University Student Numbers Association, University Teaching, United House, 1, Fitzbridge Road, London, W.11.

Atom plant expansion is approved

Four applications for developing plans for "magnox" fuel at the British Nuclear Fuels plant at Windscale, Cumbria, were approved by Cumbria County Council Town and Country Planning Committee yesterday.

They provide for six large storage tanks and processing units, a research building, changing rooms and a sub-station.

A new application for storage facilities for oxide fuel also went before the committee. It is connected with the proposed oxide reprocessing plant, which is to be the subject of a public inquiry on June 14 at Whitehaven. The result is expected next year.

Five fined for plot to defraud tourist board

Four East Anglian men were fined and received suspended prison sentences at Norwich Crown Court yesterday for their involvement with Geoffrey Leonard Allen, a Norfolk property dealer, in conspiracies to defraud the English Tourist Board. A fifth man was fined.

Brian Prentice, aged 39, of Wandsworth Road, Stockmarket; Derek Owen, aged 35, of Carleton Avenue, Kesgrave, both Suffolk; and Colin Leech, aged 43, of Sycamore Road, Stowmarket, received six-month sentences suspended for two years and £200 fines. They are all directors of a heating company.

John Sney, aged 32, a roof tiler, of Church Road, Grison, Norfolk, received a six-month sentence, suspended for two years, and was fined £150 and Denis Chapman, aged 48, a carpenter, of Brandon, Suffolk, was fined £100.

Mr Justice Gibson said the fraud was based on the English Tourist Board's power to help to improve tourist facilities.

Mr Allen, who was also in the dock during the trial, will be sentenced after a further trial of his son, a solicitor, and Mr Sney's wife, who have denied conspiracy to defraud the board.

Six-hour chicken chase on M5

About 40 chickens were captured by RSPCA inspectors yesterday after dozens fell off a lorry between Clevedon and the A166 bridge on the M5, near Bristol.

Two inspectors spent six hours rescuing the chickens. The lorry driver continued his journey unaware of the incident.

Spending machine

How universities and polytechnics draw up and negotiate their annual budget is examined in a four-page special report in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. Also, Professor Elliott Jacques puts the case for industrial democracy.

Enigma of Mr Dalton's financial creation for preserving the gracious life

Alice-in-Wonderland world of the National Land Fund

By Neville Hodgkinson
Social Policy Correspondent

The Mentmore Towers affair has brought to the fore the confusing nature of the National Land Fund. It is a mysterious entity that has puzzled most of those who have encountered it since its creation 30 years ago.

Mentmore, Lord Rosebery's Buckinghamshire mansion, with its splendid art collection, is to go under Sotheby's hammer in the "sale of the century" next month.

Many had wanted it to be saved for the nation and the land fund seemed the ideal instrument for doing so but inquiries have shown that not only is it inadequate for the task but it barely exists, except as an accounting device in the Exchequer's books.

The fund was set up under the Finance Act 1946, with the idea of opening the countryside to the people. It is controlled by the Treasury, which can use it to acquire national heritage property in lieu of death duties, and for other similar purposes laid down by Parliament.

It stands at nearly £18m, at least six times more than the maximum value of the state in the deal offered by Lord Rosebery. But the Government felt unable to provide more than £1m, and even that sum was agreed to by the Treasury only on condition that the Department of the Environment should make an equivalent cut in spending elsewhere.

In such circumstances MPs and peers have been questioning whether the fund has any real meaning.

Mr Hugh Dalton, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the creation of the fund in his Budget speech of 1946, clearly intended a specific role for it. He said he had decided to allocate to it £50m revenue from the sale of surplus war stores.

Isle of Man phasing out use of birch

From Our Correspondent
Douglas, IOM

The Isle of Man is gradually phasing out its controversial use of the birch, but it will be kept for crimes of violence against the person.

The move is a response to the pressure being brought on the Manx Government by the British Government and the European Commission of Human Rights. Manx MPs insist that "judicial whipping" should be retained for violent crime.

The process being carried out under a series of Bills going before the House of Keys, which bring about comprehensive reform of Manx criminal law, and phase out birching at the same time. The first was the Criminal Damage Bill, now being considered in the House.

The second, the Theft Bill, was published yesterday. The MP in charge of the

The Mentmore Towers controversy has underlined the difficulties of finding a large amount of public money to preserve a 'national heritage'

"It was fitting that we should make through this fund a thanks-offering for victory and a war memorial", he said later.

It had seemed desirable and appropriate to see some of the war stores money "so that, by various means, the beauty of England, the famous historical houses, the wonderful stretches of still unspoiled open country, might be preserved in the future, and that gradually, the life... might increasingly become part of the heritage of us all."

In fact, his Finance Act provided the £50m from central funds, to which the sale of war stores had contributed, rather than from any specifically earmarked revenue.

The Treasury, which had the power under the Act to deal with this allocation as it saw fit, invested it in government securities. The £50m therefore stayed with the Government and was not rated as expenditure at that time. It was credited to the fund, then borrowed back by the Treasury as an investment in Treasury bonds.

Little was spent from the fund and little was heard of it for several years. Then, in 1957, when its nominal value had risen to £50m because of interest, £50m of it was written off by the Conservative Government.

The task of justifying that move fell to Mr Enoch Powell, when he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He confounded his opponents by

arguing that they had nothing to complain about because in itself the fund did not exist. He said:

"There is an understanding of what the clause (reducing the value of the fund) does, it is necessary to realize what happened in 1946... and, more particularly, what did not happen. What happened when the National Land Fund was set up was that the Exchequer lent itself £50m. That was the reality of what the right hon gentleman (Mr Dalton) described as his 'wonderful bigging years ago'."

In 1946, a year in which the national debt was increased by about £500m, the Exchequer created a paper fund by lending itself £50m. The fund in itself, said, it comes to be used for any particular purpose, is non-existent. It is not merely inert; it is absolutely non-existent.

Mr Powell argued that the fund was as unreal as the paper debt on which it had accrued.

All that had happened, he said, was that about £1m a year had been raised in taxation as required for the service of the debt, and that the value of the national debt, while a corresponding addition had been made to the paper amount of the fund.

It was only when the fund was brought into use that the real money was required, to reimburse either the Inland Revenue for estate duty forgone, or the Minister of Works (now the Secretary of State for the Environment) for expenditure he incurred in the purchase of historic houses and other quarters of special interest.

The money then had to be

the fund is accounted for by such means.

About a tenth of the total is accounted for by the acceptance of landed properties in lieu of duty; and about 15 per cent goes to reimburse the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and the Environment for expenses they incur in the acquisition of outstanding buildings and their contents.

Although the Government insists that the fund really does exist, Mr Powell's analysis still holds sway in that expenditure from the fund is deemed to mean an increase in the public sector borrowing requirement. Some of the Treasury's bonds have to be sold, so that the money to fund a real borrowing is made from the public.

At the same time payments from the land fund involve the Government in spending money to acquire property from the private sector, and are therefore classified as public expenditure, to be contained as far as possible within the allocations set out in the public spending White Paper.

With strict control, being applied over government borrowing and spending, the fund's value as a large reserve for contingencies such as Mentmore has been lost.

Indeed, the interpretation put on its status from the start, with the decision not to rate it as government expenditure until a call was made on it, seems to have meant that it never had any such value.

As Mr Jo Grimond, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland, once remarked, it appears to be entirely a bookkeeping transaction, indicative of a favourable intention but with no more substance than the grin on the face of the Cheshire cat.

Millions of children watch adult television

By Kenneth Gossling

A study of children's television viewing habits, based on questionnaires answered by 99 schoolchildren, concludes that millions in the 11-15 age group are watching programmes classified by the broadcasting authorities as "adult".

The National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, which carried out the survey, also concludes that it is unfair to hold schools responsible for the extent that they are for the breakdown of discipline and the increase in violence.

"Such styles and behaviour", the association says, "are consistently seen on the screen night after night and accepted there as normal and even entertaining."

When asked what programmes they wanted to see more of, the children listed comedies, pop music and mysteries and thrillers as their top three. Love and romance and war and adventure were well down the list.

A synopsis of the results showed that in almost half their homes viewing was unrestricted, regardless of the type of programme or suitability for family viewing. In two out of three homes control was exercised for those of 16, but there was less for younger children.

Three out of four children aged 11-15 were still watching after 9 pm and more than a third after 10 pm.

Television was on before 5 pm in most homes and before 6 pm in four out of five.

Hours spent watching during the week decreased significantly with increased age: an average of 27 minutes for 11-13 year olds, 23 for 14-16, and 17 for 17-19. Maximum viewing periods of up to 50 hours a week were often quoted, the report says.

Girls watched less than boys and were more easily frightened by horror films, thrillers and distressing documentaries. More than half the children questioned believed that they were aware of being influenced by commercials.

The association says there needs to be a united, consistent demand for a change of policy from parents, organisations, Parliament and the churches.

Report on School Children's Viewing Habits (National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, Arlebury, Colchester, Essex, Supl).

Man lived on girl's prostitution

Nigel Saker, aged 21, appeared at Southend Magistrates' Court, Essex, yesterday accused of living on the immoral earnings of a girl named in an inquiry at an Essex youth treatment centre.

Mr Saker, of Fleetwood Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, pleaded guilty to the charge concerning Miss Julie Hills, aged 18, with whom he lives. He was fined £50 with £10 costs.

Workers put case for fares freeze

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Nearly a thousand transport workers and members of amenity groups marched on Westminster yesterday in a lobby for more support for public transport.

Led by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr James Daly, of the Greater London Council, they were met by Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, who, with his transport policy statement due next month, was welcoming but intransigent. Mr Jones said afterwards that Mr Rodgers had been "highly sympathetic" to the lobby's plea for a freeze on fares and no more cuts in bus and train services.

At a rally in Central Hall, Westminster, earlier Mr Jones criticized the Government for cutting subsidies and letting fares rise. "The contribution public transport makes to our economy must be considered in the context of industrial strategy", he said. "People must be able to afford to travel to the places where their labour is most needed."

"Fare rises had been an important part in the rise in the cost of living. These increases often mean fewer services, misery to people who rely on public transport, and the ultimate destruction of our public transport system."

Mr Jones particularly attacked the Government for cutting the subsidy to South Yorkshire, where the county council is pursuing a fares policy contrary to ministerial policy. "The Government is absolutely wrong in this. They are pursuing a policy that is anti-social and in direct opposition to the policies of the TUC and the Labour Party. They should have congratulated South Yorkshire and given them an extra subsidy", he said.

Seven years for £2m theft at airport

Stephen Francis, aged 30, a salesman, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to seven years' imprisonment for a £2m currency theft from Heathrow airport, London, last June. Judge Miskin, QC, the recorder, said nearly all the money had been recovered.

Mr Francis was given an additional six-month sentence as he was in breach of a six-month sentence imposed for handling stolen goods in 1975.

Mr Francis, of Castleman, Barnes, London, was said to have committed the theft with a man called Stephen Raymond, who is in custody in Switzerland.

Sacheverell Houghton, aged 35, of Stanlake Park, Twyford, Berkshire, who was enlisted to help Mr Francis to get some of the stolen money out of the country, was sentenced to five years' jail. He had been found

guilty of dishonestly receiving some of the foreign currency.

The jury found Mr Francis guilty on four counts of theft. Mrs Catherine Kenne-Rhodes, aged 26, of Stanley Park, Twyford, a friend of Mr Houghton, denied dishonestly receiving some of the money stolen. She was found guilty and will be sentenced today but the judge said it would not be a custodial sentence.

Michael Darlington, aged 29, also of Stanley Park, was acquitted of receiving some of the stolen money. The jury were told he had driven the car used in the theft back to Heathrow airport.

Mrs Kathleen Bunyan, aged 27, of Bloomsbury Close, Acton, London, a former friend of Mr Francis, was given a six-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined £300 after she had pleaded guilty to receiving some of the stolen money.

Two years for killing wife

Reginald Pittaway, "a devoted husband strangled his wife when she told him she was having an affair with another man and taunted him about his sexual prowess, it was stated at Reading Crown Court on Wednesday.

Mr Pittaway, of Vine Road, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, was found guilty of the manslaughter after the court accepted his plea of not guilty to murder.

Sitwell antiques recovered

More than £11,000 of antiques, silverware and porcelain, stolen in a raid on the home of Sir Sacheverell Sitwell, the author, at Weston by Weedon, Northamptonshire, last weekend, has been recovered from a field in the Thames Valley police district.

The police believe London-based professional thieves were responsible.

Family doctor challenges law on punishing incest

Incest should no longer be a criminal offence, Dr Douglas Acres, a family doctor and magistrate, suggested yesterday.

Writing in the medical newspaper, *Pulse*, Dr Acres says that some innocent men may have pleaded guilty to the charge to protect their daughters from giving evidence.

Wives had reported on husbands to land them in prison, having encouraged the offence in the first place, he writes.

Children under 16, the mentally subnormal and those who do not consent are all protected from incest by other laws covering rape and under the Sexual Offences Act.

So the incest law protects only the consenting female of normal intelligence who is over 16, Dr Acres says.

He is a family doctor at Benfleet, Essex, and has three daughters and describes himself as "a professing Christian".

He is vice-chairman of the treatment and prevention committee of the Magistrates' Association.

He finds incest abhorrent, but if a law leads in even a few cases to an innocent man pleading guilty, it should at least be questioned, he says.

Dr Acres also challenges the accepted view that children born from parents who are first-degree relatives run a high risk of mental retardation, as the present law is liable to lead to a number of injustices.

It is "quite impossible" to substantiate that claim, he says, because no one knows how many children are born as a result of such unions.

What I do say is that any possible advantages which the law may have in protecting certain women are more than outweighed by the possible abuses to which it can be put.

Service training centres for the road back to work

From John Chatteris
Catterick

The work of two lesser-known units of the British Armed Forces, 1 and 2 Resettlement Centres, is taking on an increased importance as defence cuts make the impact and more Servicemen and women become redundant.

Although the small group of Royal Army Education Corps officers running the two centres, based at Catterick and Aldershot respectively, maintain that they are coping with the increased load and that no work will be turned away from their highly popular courses, varying from bricklaying to shorthand, much unpaid overtime is being worked at both establishments.

Information about the Services' arrangements for "controlled reentry" to civilian life, either at the end of a normal fixed period engagement or because of redundancies, is now provided as part of the general sales package at recruiting centres, to offset the loss of the security aspect of a Service career brought about by recent defence cuts.

The subject is then discreetly dropped until about two years before the date of probable discharge, when a gradual process of reintroducing the Service man or woman to a "second career" begins. Talks by Department of

Employment representatives and potential employers are arranged within units, opportunities provided for sandwich work and correspondence courses, and training offered in writing application letters and behaviour at interviews.

In the last six months of service choices are offered of four-week courses at one of the resettlement centres or at polytechnics or other civilian teaching establishments; or of a month's work on Service pay in a civilian firm.

About six thousand men and women of all ranks from all three Services each year choose the courses at the resettlement centres, the proportion being about half from the Army, two-fifths from the RAF and a tenth from the Royal Navy.

One of the features of both resettlement centres is that civilian clothes are worn, rank titles are dropped (generals have been known to work alongside corporals and occasionally receive the rough edge of the latter's tongues) and the identity of the Service identity is dropped, leaving a blank farm tractor engine, is the colour of his or her overalls.

During my recent visit to the Catterick centre Squadron Leader William Hayward and Sergeant Paul Brattle, of the Staffordshire Regiment, told me, while wiping joints in the

plumbing classroom, that the house maintenance course they were taking was excellent in all respects. In the carpentry workshop, Colonel Mary Marsh of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Service, agreed but added that she was about to make a large rolling pin as her first test piece in order to maintain sexual equality in an otherwise all-male class.

The courses at Catterick fall under three main headings. First there are those offering general instruction on aspects of civilian life that Service people have either been sheltered from or lost touch with. They include taxation and rating procedures and more mundane matters such as home decorating. A few Service people have learnt the hard way how to strip wallpaper, since such ugly tasks are usually done for them.

Secondly there are trade and commercial courses in such subjects as welding, motor engineering and office management, most of them intended as introductions to longer courses proffered through the various departments of Employment's training opportunities scheme.

Thirdly there are introductions to such outlets as the Civil Service, police, and the prison and fire services. In all cases the closest liaison

is maintained with the appropriate civilian organizations—representatives of the Department of Employment's training services agency are in almost constant attendance; 17 police forces send teams to open days during each course, would-be prison officers are given the chance to see the insides of various types of jail before finally deciding upon this particularly demanding second career, and many private employers find the men they want for specific jobs.

Although there are no formal statistics on how their students fare in the outside world, the staff of the Catterick centre receive a steady flow of letters from satisfied employers and express confidence that even in the present market, Servicemen stand a high chance of employment because of the special qualities they acquire.

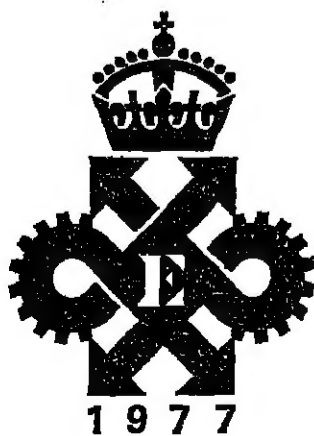
The instructors, who are all civilians except the commandant and chief instructor (at Catterick Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Horner, a Major John Western), say their jobs are rewarding. Since all students are anxious to learn, imposed discipline is seldom, if ever, necessary.

The Services have, of course, found one of those military words to sum up the activities of a resettlement centre. We call it the "interface" between Service and civilian life. Colonel Horner said.

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OVERSEAS

Rhodesian Front chief says white voters will have final say on any settlement proposals

From Michael Knappe Salisbury, April 21

Mr Des Frost, the chairman of the ruling Rhodesian Front, has said that the white electorate will have the final say on any settlement proposals or a new constitution by way of an election.

He was attempting to clarify the decision of an emergency congress of the party on Monday to give Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, what was in effect an open mandate to negotiate a settlement. This was the burden of a resolution which merely called upon him to "strive to abide by the party's principles and policies" in pursuing a settlement.

Mr Frost said the resolution was passed "for the simple reason that should the finalization of a settlement agreement become dependent upon a decision from the party's principles, it would be ludicrous to expect the Prime Minister to run backwards and forwards between the party and the negotiating table."

He added: "The final say will rest with the electorate for any settlement proposals or constitution will have to be put to the electorate for their acceptance or rejection."

Other Rhodesian Front sources indicated that Mr Smith had given the impression that there would be some form of referendum on the settlement issue among white voters.

In an angry response, the African nationalist faction led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa said today that Mr Frost's statement "confirms public doubt about

Mr Smith being sincere in his stand on this matter."

In a statement, the Muzorewa faction said that it had not yet decided whether to attend the proposed constitutional conference and this would depend on its chances of success. Mr Frost's statement did not augur well for success, it added.

The statement said that majority rule was no longer an issue. What was in question was the mechanism of the transfer of power and there was no reason why the unrepresentative white electorate should have a say in that.

A military communiqué today disclosed the killing by African nationalist guerrillas, of three black members of the security forces. Two of them were killed in a rocket and small arms attack on a police post "in the western operational area."

Lusaka, April 21.—The Rhodesian Patriotic Front, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, declared today that it was "completely determined to expect the British initiatives to resolve the Rhodesian conflict."

A statement, read here by reporters by Mr Nkomo, said the Patriotic Front believed that "it is only through our own sweat and blood that true independence should be achieved in the breakaway British colony."

The Patriotic Front, which enjoys political, material and diplomatic support from the five "front-line states" has decided to establish its headquarters in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana make up the front-line states.

The guerrilla movement will also open two regional offices, one in Maputo, Mozambique, and the other in Lusaka, in order to step up the armed struggle.

A meeting of the Patriotic Front's coordinating committee yesterday took far-reaching decisions on the consolidation of the political and military front of the nationalist movement, Mr Nkomo added.

Mr Nkomo said the British had failed in the past and there was no reason to believe that Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, would succeed in finding a peaceful solution.

He did not rule out the possibility that the Patriotic Front would attend any future Rhodesia conference, but said that the "Front" had set conditions for attending such a conference. Mr Nkomo said the agenda of any constitutional conference must include the transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority "based on one man one vote."

The rest should take about five days and not two months, as was the case at last year's Geneva conference. There should be no question of the British asking Mr Smith to endorse the settlement.

Asked what role other nationalists like Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole would play at the conference, he said they would not be involved because they led no guerrilla armies.

On the role of front-line states, Mr Nkomo said they would offer only advice and not dictate policy to the Patriotic Front.—AP.

A train burning in Karachi during a day of strikes and rioting.

Arms control for Africa has Giscard support

Dakar, April 21.—France would back any African moves aimed at arms limitation on the continent, President Giscard d'Estaing of France said today.

The President was answering questions on what France would do if an African country was threatened during a joint press conference with African leaders at the close of the two-day 20-nation Franco-African summit here.

If an initiative from Africa aimed at limiting arms on the African continent was taken, France would willingly take up such a move, he said.

He also affirmed that defence agreements between France and some African countries (such as Senegal and Ivory Coast) would stay in force but he said this question had not been raised at the summit.

The summit came less than a week after the end of the French airlift of military equipment to Zaire to aid Government forces fighting a rebellion in the copper-rich Shaba province.

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal confirmed a plan to set up a defence agreement among the six members of the West African Economic Community, which groups Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Upper Volta, Niger and Mali. Only Mauritania among the six did not attend the summit.

President Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast said that if Europe did not realize the security risk in Africa and did not give economic aid, then it risked letting it go the way of other continents.

If foreign interference were allowed to develop, Europe risked losing its own security, he said. Europe and Africa needed each other. "I am convinced that the Europeans are determined to act in favour of our joint interests. I ask my African brothers to work hand in hand with our European allies that Africa may remain in African hands."—Agence France-Presse.

Guadalupe hit by series of earthquakes

Sydney, April 21.—Earthquakes today hit Guadalupe island in the British Solomon group, killing at least one person and damaging buildings in the capital of Honiara.

Three and possibly four tremors hit the mountainous, heavily forested island.

They ranged over a period of five hours, from mid-morning to late evening. The strongest registered 7.4 on the open-ended Richter scale.—Reuters.

British sailors are banned from Biggs party

Rio de Janeiro, April 21.—Royal Navy sailors have been banned from attending a party being given on Saturday by Mr Ronald Biggs, the escaped British robber, according to local newspaper reports.

Mr Biggs had invited the sailors to the party in his home at Sepetiba, some 25 miles south of Rio, after his visit last week to the British frigate, HMS Daunt.

Klan group active in New York

From Our Own Correspondent New York, April 21.

An outcry has been raised over the discovery that there is a chapter of the Ku Klux Klan, the white racist organization, operating in the city. It is said to be the first one uncovered in New York since the 1920s.

The chapter, known as a "klavern" has been in existence for nearly three years. It is based in the Rockaways, a remote part of the borough of Queens, and has about 50 members, most of them young blue-collar workers, according to the Anti-Defamation League.

The league says that Klan members plan to carry out cross burnings, similar to those used in the South when the Ku Klux Klan was terrorizing blacks, to celebrate its third anniversary next month.

Membership in the Ku Klux Klan is not illegal and officials have confirmed the existence of the Rockaways chapter. They say there is nothing sinister about cross burning, but that it is "a symbol of our Christianity and of Jesus as the Light of the World."

An unusual feature of the new chapter is that it has a high percentage of Roman Catholic members. In the South, the Ku Klux Klan has traditionally been a white Protestant movement, anti-Catholic as well as being anti-black and anti-Jewish.

EEC welcome for Carter plan

Continued from page 1

But saving transportation fuel is clearly vital, and Mr Carter's men let it be known they are planning a petrol rationing scheme, in case the mid-1980s energy shortage arrives earlier.

In broad terms, the conservation programme proposes higher taxes for fuels, including electric power, and for vehicle petrol mileage. The incentive is obviously to consume less, invest in insulation whether at home or in industry, buy more efficient cars and home appliances and use power during off-peak hours.

There are specific rewards proposed: in rebates for efficient cars and tax deductions for home insulation. There are also specific penalties such as the rising car tax and private aviation—but not airlines—will see fuel prices rise. All the general rewards, through return through the income tax system of all the taxes raised, have yet to be explained.

Mr Cross writes from Brussels: "President Carter's 'extremely important and very courageous' fuel-saving programme should provide a stimulus for the European Community to develop a common energy policy after 10 years of procrastination, Herr Wilhelm

Haferkamp, the European Commissioner for External Affairs, said today.

In the past EEC governments had often agreed what ought to be done to reduce the Community's dependence on imported fuel supplies, but had failed to translate their good intentions into concrete decisions in Brussels.

Herr Haferkamp and Dr Guido Brunner, the Commissioner for Energy Policy, were speaking after two days of talks with an American delegation led by Mr Richard Cooper, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs at the State Department.

Mr Brunner said that although American and European energy priorities were somewhat different now they would converge in the mid-1980s. Both the Community and the United States would be in "a bad fix" unless they did something about conservation now.

Our Foreign Staff write: President Carter's plan was presented in Western capitals for the first time. It was warmly welcomed by the West. It was also welcomed by some Middle East producers as a vindication of their own policies to discourage the squandering of oil.

In Bonn, officials said effect-

ive economies in the United States would benefit the whole world. In Paris, the International Energy Agency, grouping the main non-communist industrial countries, said the programme was well balanced and an example for other oil-consuming nations.

In Vienna, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was studying President Carter's proposals before making any comment. But the programme was expected to figure prominently in talks which President Carlos Andres Perez, of Venezuela, will have during his current two-week tour of five Middle East countries.

Most of Venezuela's oil exports go to the United States while Saudi Arabia also sells much of its production there.

Officials in various capitals of the Gulf said any measure which put an end to wasteful use of oil in the United States was welcome.

"We are glad the United States appears at long last to be moving seriously to support our efforts to reduce oil demand and keep prices high to encourage the development of alternatives to oil as an energy source," a Kuwait official said.

Leading article, page 19

Milton Friedman verdict, page 21

President Assad's troops in Lebanon prove to be an efficient, disciplined, well-trained force Syria's peasant peace-keepers

From Robert Fisk Beirut, April 21

The Lebanese regard many of the Syrian troops maintaining the ceasefire in the last days of the war, the Lebanese were killing each other at the rate of 40 a day. Since their entry into Beirut last November, therefore, the Syrians have saved the lives of 5,600 people, assuming the killing would have continued at the same rate.

The enforced peace has, on the other hand, cost the Lebanese some independence. Leftist Nasserite sympathizers have been forcefully invited to Damascus for political re-education. Syrian as well as Lebanese police ride the streets of Beirut in fast modern cars. And of the 11 security men tapping the telephone lines at the Beirut Post Office, 10 are Syrian.

President Assad now has in Lebanon three divisions composed of his six best brigades. Military observers believe that the official figure of 30,000 troops has already been supplemented by a seventh armoured brigade, which crossed into Lebanon in January and has not been seen since.

But in the cities, Syrian troops are less in evidence than in the countryside and the sight of 35 T54 and T62 tanks being loaded on to transporters at Chtrai this month en route for Damascus reinforced the suspicion that the Syrians might be pulling some of their men out.

Is President Assad worried that Lebanon might be exerting an unwanted influence on the Syrian Army? After November, Damascus was alive with rumours that about 70 young officers had been detained after allegedly complaining about their military career prospects. Six weeks ago, three officers are said to have been arrested for demanding a return to the more rigid leftist line of the old Baath Party.

Perhaps it is not by chance that Colonel Ali Medani, the head of Syrian Army intelligence, is a frequent visitor to Beirut.

The relatively free, wealthy and sophisticated life-style of the Lebanese is bound to have some influence on Syria's Army, even though its soldiers receive extra combat pay and serve shorter hours of duty than British troops in Northern Ireland. As one foreign diplomat said in Damascus: "You'll remember the old song 'How you gonna keep 'em down on the farm, now that they've seen Paris?'"

The effect of the Syrian presence—or occupation, depending on your political loyalties—is enormous. In the last days of the war, the Lebanese were killing each other at the rate of 40 a day. Since their entry into Beirut last November, therefore, the Syrians have saved the lives of 5,600 people, assuming the killing would have continued at the same rate.

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Bilderberg talking shop opens in Torquay

By Caroline Adkinson

Just over 100 leading members of the establishment in North America and Western Europe, including Henry Kissinger, the West German Chancellor, and Dr Klaus Gens, former United States Secretary of State, checked into the Imperial Hotel in Torquay yesterday for the start of the twelfth Bilderberg meeting.

They will discuss in private and in a personal rather than an official capacity—the future of the mixed economy in Western democracies and the future of the Western world in the face of the demands of the World Bank and the World Trade Organization for a restructuring of the world order.

The most notable feature of the Bilderberg meetings, called because the first one in 1954 was held in the Bilderberg Hotel in Holland, has been the secrecy. Participants prefer the term "private" in which they are held. Reports are excluded from the meetings, and no direct quotes from the discussions are passed on by the press.

Previous years' official conclusions reached at the meetings have no official status other than to provide a private talking shop for leading public figures in the different countries of the world.

This year's meeting is taking place amid more publicity than usual as it is the first one to be held since the resignation in the wake of the Lockheed scandal of Prime Minister, Lord Carrington, of the Conservative Party.

Chairman of the small international steering committee of Bilderberg, Dr Hans-Joachim Lauth, issued the invitations to the meeting, since he organized the first one over 20 years ago.

Prime Minister, has agreed to take the chair this year. He and the other organizers are anxious to dispel suspicions that the conference is part of a conspiracy of the privileged with the view of bolstering their privileges.

There are no permanent members of Bilderberg (except the 25 members of the steering committee who decide who should attend conferences as well as who should succeed retiring members). Large sums of money are involved in the conferences.

Participants enjoy talking off the record so much because they are sharing secrets as they feel able to relax and speak freely, it is claimed.

Considerable criticism has been levelled at the restrictions on participants. No journalists are issued to comment on the proceedings. Western Europe and America and so on. The World Bank and the World Trade Organization will be present at this week's discussion on the relationship between developed and developing countries.

Japan has been excluded from the conferences so far, although many close links exist between Japan and the world. Recognition of Japan's important place now in the industrialized world.

Communists are also excluded from meetings, reflecting the original Bilderberg aim of strengthening Western opposition to the Communist threat. However, it is not ruled out that senior politicians, for example Italy and France, who also happen to be communists may be invited to future meetings.

Among the 12 British participants at Torquay are Mr Hattersley, the Prices Secretary, Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and members of large corporations such as Courtauld's, Unilever and ICI. Three trade union leaders were invited but were unable or unwilling to attend.

Sri Lanka raises rice ration to 4lbs a week

Colombo, April 21.—The Sri Lanka Government has decided to increase the rice ration from 3lbs to 4lbs a week following a rice harvest of nearly 1.4 million tonnes, the biggest since 1970.—Reuters.

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1% above Ordinary Share Account rate	8.00%	12.31%
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1% above Ordinary Share Account rate	8.00%	12.31%
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Israel tastes western-style nomination drama

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, April 21

A record 23 entries calling themselves movements, parties, fronts, lists, camps and other names will compete in the national elections on May 17.

Ten are represented in the outgoing Knesset and the others each asked £2,500 deposits on polling 1 per cent of the vote. That is the minimum required by law to qualify for participation in the distribution of the 120 seats among the contestants in proportion to the number of votes each one polls.

Entries have now closed in Jerusalem after the most dramatic, westernized and personalized nomination processes in the country's history. Party central committees had revoked against the usual practice of small committees settling affairs in smoke-filled rooms and they demanded more say in the nominations.

Consequently, there were some surprises. Three members of Mr Rabin's Cabinet, a deputy minister, the Speaker of the House and the coalition whip were among those who failed to obtain their respective parties' nomination for a second term. Other prominent officials did not risk running.

The revolt appeared to reflect disenchantment with the leadership which was caught unprepared by the Yom Kippur war in 1973. The fading out of the founders generation of eastern and central European origin whose authority

had been uncontested also led to a scramble for succession and a demand for reform.

The new Democratic Movement for Change, which was founded by former leaders and supporters of Labour, came closest to the American system of primaries. Their list of candidates in sequence was chosen by the entire membership.

The experiment produced a strong list but party leaders were disappointed that oriental Jews and women were not adequately represented. The leadership firmly resisted pressures to shuffle its list to create a better balance. Some disappointed candidates left the party.

The ruling Labour Party derided the experiment as "democracy running wild" and tried more moderate reforms.

Veterans of two terms or more in Parliament were required to obtain a 60 per cent majority in the central committee. Seven of the 17 party branches nominated 20 of the first 50 to head the list of candidates.

But the final composition, and the sequence of candidates, was determined as usual by an appointments committee and the package was steamrollered through the central committee by Mr Shimon Peres, the new party leader.

Party leaders said it had to be done that way to assure a balanced list, but they none

the less ran into trouble. The Haifa branch, an important power base, cancelled scheduled campaign meetings in place because only one of its members was accorded a safe spot.

A section of Mapam, a left-wing party aligned with Labour, has also been balking because it regards Mr Peres as a hardliner and threatens to "wear house slippers" on May 17.

Arabs who have been cooperating with the establishment put up three lists, including the united Arab list headed by three deputies in the outgoing Knesset who are aligned with the Labour government. More nationalistic Arabs who are hostile to the Government joined the Communists to create the new "Democratic Front for Peace and Equality."

The Communists, who have been stronger in the Arab than the Jewish sector, attempted to widen their appeal among Jews by nominating in third place Ben-Chaim Bitton of the Black Panthers, a movement claiming to represent underprivileged Jews of oriental communities.

Mr Bitton was sentenced to three months imprisonment last week for burglary and the theft of cheeses which he distributed among the poor.

Mr Shalom Cohen, a rival Black Panther leader, plans to go to jail too. Fined recently, with the alternative of 60 days in jail for rioting in Tel Aviv, he declared that he did not

want to exploit the fact that he could afford the fine while others without money must sit in prison.

One of the candidates, Mr Sami Flatot-Sharon, a millionaire wanted in France for alleged fraud. When Israeli voters were angry with Paris earlier this year for refusing to extradite to Israel Mr Abu Daoud, a Palestinian suspected of organizing the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics, some 132,000 people here signed a petition demanding that the Israeli Government should retaliate by refusing to extradite Mr Flatot-Sharon. If elected he would receive parliamentary immunity. This would not guarantee him against extradition but would create obstacles.

Among the eleven-hour dramas on nomination day was the breakdown of negotiations between Likud and General Ariel Sharon, the Yom Kippur war hero. Mr Begin, the Likud leader, had persuaded the general to join Likud instead of running on his own, but the arrangement was torpedoed by Mr Simcha Ehrlich, leader of the liberal wing of the party.

So General Sharon and the extremist voice with Rabbi Meir Kahane of the Jewish Defence League whose platform makes both of them look foolish. Rabbi Kahane proposes expelling Arab inhabitants of the West Bank to remove the danger of their outnumbering Jews.

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Bilderberg talking Zaire ready for 'final assault' on invaders

Kinshasa, April 21.—Zairean and Moroccan forces have agreed a "general offensive" against invaders in the southern province of Shaba and are now ready to launch a final assault, Government spokesmen announced here tonight.

The advance by the Government forces, which include personal bodyguards with poison gas, coincided with a diplomatic assault. President Mobutu Sese Seko Konde Ngbendu Ngbendu issued a statement on alleged Soviet interference in the war and in his country's affairs.

The spokesman said the offensive had been going on for three days, with forces loyal to the President moving to drive invaders out of the towns of Mushasha and Kapanga. A communiqué issued earlier by the official news agency, Azap, said the offensive had been under way for only 48 hours. The spokesman declined to explain this discrepancy.

The communiqué indicated that Moroccan forces had been involved directly in combat for the first time since 1,500 arrived last week to help the Zaireans.

Kapanga, the northernmost town in areas held by the invaders, had not been mentioned in recent accounts and it appeared from the communiqué that a second front had been opened.

President Mobutu has accused the Soviet Union of stationing troops at its embassy here and infiltrating government offices to spread subversion.

The latest accusations followed earlier charges by President Mobutu that the Soviet Union, Cuba and Angola had backed an invasion of the mineral-rich Shaba province (formerly Katanga) by ex-Katanga guerrillas. The three countries have denied this.

President Mobutu made his new allegations in a speech delivered yesterday, and published in official translation today. He said that among the government's most serious fears was the possibility of a Russian invasion of the country.

In an apparent reference to guerrilla warriors who are said to be taking part in an advance of government troops in Shaba, the President said: "We are using our compatriots who specialise in the use of poison arrows."

Western diplomatic sources



A prisoner captured by Zaire forces is led into a Kinshasa stadium to be displayed at a rally.

said between 150 and 200 of the 2,000 pygmies from the northern Ituri forest area who were already due to join the Zaire Army, were involved in the fighting in Shaba.

The pygmies make their arrows from beaten tin cans and are dangerous warriors who specialise in fighting in forested areas, the sources said.

President Mobutu's attack on the Soviet Union was one of the most detailed he has made so far, and Western diplomats released early today by Tass.

West to try again on Namibia

From Our Own Correspondent

Johannesburg, April 21.—Representatives of the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council—Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada—agreed to hold talks with South African officials in Cape Town tomorrow Wednesday in a renewed attempt to dissuade South Africa from going ahead with the proposed Turnhalle constitutional solution in Namibia (South-West Africa), according to diplomatic sources.

The talks follow a meeting last week between the Prime Minister and Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, at which the Western nations expressed their disapproval of the Namibian inde-

pendence plans and called on South Africa to implement United Nations resolutions on the territory.

The Western countries are trying to impress on the South Africans that the multi-ethnic Turnhalle solution will not be accepted by the world community.

The Western countries are basing their case on Security Council resolution 385 passed on January 30, 1976. This calls for free elections under United Nations supervision. South Africa's political and military withdrawal from the territory, the release of political prisoners and the abolition of repressive legislation.

The five are also insisting

the South-West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) should be brought into the independence process.

Yesterday's spiriting away of more than 100 schoolchildren from the mission school near the Namibian-Angolan border, allegedly by Swapo guerrillas, could not have come at a more opportune moment for the South African Government. It will enable the South Africans to demonstrate at next week's meeting why they are unwilling to involve such an organization in the independence process.

Oshakati, South-West Africa, April 21.—Eighteen of the 121 abducted schoolchildren have escaped, a South African official said today.—Reuters.

Oil refinery attacked in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, April 21.—Guerrillas fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea set fire to two storage tanks at the country's only oil refinery in the port of Assab during the night, the Government announced today.

One man was killed and five seriously injured in fighting the fire, one of which burned through the night. The statement added that 50 people suffered superficial burns and 500,000 gallons of fuel were lost.

The military rulers here do not normally announce the activities of the Eritrean secessionists. Observers interpreted the statement as a move to unite Ethiopians against the Government's opponents.

The latest attack may affect fuel supplies to several parts of Ethiopia, sources said. Motorists in the capital formed long queues for petrol after learning about the attack.

Most ordinary motorists are allowed 2.2 gallons a day.—Reuters.

South African police seize church leader

Pretoria, April 21.—Father Dominic Scholten, secretary-general of the Southern African Roman Catholic Bishops Conference, was arrested today by South African security police and charged with possession of a banned publication entitled 'Torture in South Africa'. He was released on £35 bail.

Father Scholten, a Dutch national, had been prominent in the controversy between the Church and the Government over the racial integration of Catholic private schools earlier this year.

He was arrested during a police search of the premises of the conference, which has been searched several times by police. The Government has threatened to prosecute church leaders for some of their remarks about police brutality during black student demonstrations.—Agence France-Press.

In brief

Two plots to kill President Amin

Nairobi, April 21.—President Amin of Uganda, escaped two attempts on his life earlier this month, informed sources said here today.

In the first incident, his car was ambushed and two of its occupants were shot dead. In the second, a plot to ram the President's car with a lorry during an Easter rally was foiled because police received a tip off.

'Save station' rally

New York, April 21.—Hundreds of people, including Mrs Jacqueline Onassis, staged a rally in front of Grand Central station today, protesting against a plan to build a 59-storey office tower on top of it.

Geos still working

Cape Canaveral, Florida, April 21.—The European scientific satellite Geos is still functioning even though it went into the wrong orbit shortly after being launched yesterday.

Mr Jenkins at UN

New York, April 21.—Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, held talks here today with Mr Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Athens march stopped

Athens, April 21.—Police went on alert today and prevented thousands of left-wing students staging an anti-American protest march to the United States Embassy here.

Neto itinerary

Belgrade, April 21.—President Neto of Angola will arrive here tomorrow for a four-day official visit, his first to Yugoslavia. He will then go to Poland.

Makarios return

Nicosia, April 21.—President Makarios of Cyprus today returned to public life after suffering a mild heart attack nearly three weeks ago.

Sartorial stigma

Brazzaville, April 21.—Congolese prisoners convicted of abducting public funds will have to wear a special uniform—a black jacket with a grey stripe and black trousers.

No trial for detainees

Addis Ababa, April 21.—Suspected saboteurs will be detained for up to six months without trial under a new Ethiopian decree.

Airline disrupted

Tokyo, April 21.—Japan's air traffic continued to be disrupted today as employees of Japan Air Lines (JAL) ended their second day of a strike for higher pay.

Interference-free

Moscow, April 21.—Ten Western scientists have held an unofficial seminar with dissident Soviet scientists without official interference. Previous attempts have failed.

More US-Cuba talks

Washington, April 21.—Cuba and the United States are to hold new talks on fishing zone boundaries in Havana at the end of the month.

POST ROOM

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Cinderella?



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How many of these questions could you honestly answer now?

Every 'Yes' can be expensive

- * Are our people doing work the Post Office would willingly take over?
- * Do we pay agents to do what the Post Office would help us to do for nothing?
- * Could the post room be better organised and equipped?
- * Are we failing to use the post room more effectively in our marketing operation here and overseas?
- * Do we pay more postage than necessary?
- * Do the letters I sign wait until next morning before they go?

For some thought-provoking answers in all these areas—read on! There is also a film entitled "The great mail room mystery" which is available on loan.

Wrap up the parcel problem

You already know, of course, that we deliver regularly and swiftly to any address in the country. But we offer many special facilities for the businessman. For example: More than 2,500 firms post over 80 million parcels



a year under individually negotiated contracts.

Perhaps your parcel deliveries are local rather than nationwide. Then we can probably offer next-day delivery for less than the cost of running your own vans. And you'll find us flexible on dimensions and packaging requirements.

Door-to-door security

Datapost and Datapost 'D' are for people who need secure, courier-style, overnight delivery of urgent packages of any kind.

International Datapost (for the conveyance of urgent business papers or documents) operates to major business centres in USA, Brazil, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Australia, Japan and Hong Kong.

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Direct mail, or advertising through the post, is flexible, selective and personal. It works quickly and results can be accurately measured. It stimulates response—particularly if you use the Business Reply or Freepost services. And we help by giving a rebate on bulk mailings. Rebate can be as much as 30%!

If you'd like to know more about direct mail, we have available a film, "What the others can't do."

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A South African 'baas' finds benevolence is profitable

Feudalism with a human face

From Nicholas Ashford

Johannesburg, April 21

In Europe, Mr Bertus van Zyl, who owns one of the largest farms in the Transvaal, would probably be dismissed as a paternalist. In South Africa, where social and racial attitudes are different and where paternalism has not yet become a dirty word, he is regarded as an enlightened employer of black labour who has done far more to improve conditions for his workers than most of his fellow farmers in the region.

Perhaps paternalism would be the word which best describes him. His role is akin to that of an Arab potentate or a well intentioned feudal baron. He is the "baas", and his workers are not allowed to forget it. But being "baas" carries with it certain responsibilities.

For example, he sees it as his duty adequately to feed and house his workers, to look after their general welfare and to educate their children. He is also the ultimate arbiter in disputes. "It is the rule here that anyone on the farm can bring their problems to me directly", he says. These can range from disputes over restrictive practices to accusations of witchcraft.

Mr van Zyl farms 37,000 acres in the northern Transvaal, about 300 miles north-east of Pretoria. When he bought the farm from his father 15 years ago, it was only 1,500 acres, an average size for that part of the country. By acquiring 37 neighbouring farms, he has transformed it into one of the biggest and most successful in South Africa with a turnover last year in excess of £1.6m.

Mr van Zyl devotes most of his energy to tomato growing, which is highly labour-intensive. For most of the year, he reckons to need a work force of about 1,500, most of them women pickers.

Recruitment is no problem. His farm is surrounded by fragments of various tribal "homelands"—Lebowa, Wendsa and Gazankulu—which provide a ready, unskilled labour. Each fortnight, his lorries go off to the "homelands" to fetch women who will work a two-week spell on his farm and then return them to their tribal homes for a brief break before resuming work again.

They are paid about 33 pence a day. In addition, they receive two hot meals a day, accommodation in hostels (16 beds to a room) and medical attention when necessary. They are on the lowest rung of the pay ladder. Further up, a tractor driver will be paid about £30 a month plus food and accommodation, a clerk £80, while a lorry driver who transports the tomatoes to the market in Johannesburg can make £240 in a good month.

But it is not wages so much as conditions of employment which matter most to African labourers. In recent years—at least until the present recession started—rural blacks had, like their urban counterparts, started to become choosy about who they worked for. "I could pay them double but, if they did not like me and the way I look after them, they would not come here", says Mr van Zyl.

Although a solid government-supporting Afrikaner, Mr van Zyl differs from his conservative farming counterparts in that he realized some years ago the value of promoting "good human relations". While others provide their workers with a barn and a bag of mealies he gives a balanced diet to all his 1,500 employees, prepared in kitchens erected at his own expense. He has built a school for the 179 farm children, aged between nine and 15 years. He is in the process of constructing neat three-bedroomed houses for his senior employees. He has not received a cent in the form of government subsidies.

Mr van Zyl has encouraged his workers to run their own

affairs as much as possible, believing that they understand their own customs and problems better than a white man. An African woman called Jane runs the hostels and kitchens. The head teacher at the school, called Sitas, is also chairman of a 27-member tribal court which disciplines workers found guilty of minor offences. There is also a private force of black policemen who maintain law and order on the farm.

This system of "self-government" seems to work well enough, although it does inevitably create new problems. Jane, for instance, finds that many African males dislike taking orders from a woman. Some of his young, educated staff find they are no longer accepted by the workers as one of them says: "They are not accepted as equals by whites."

But Mr van Zyl is no strident liberal. A former heavyweight boxing champion of northern Transvaal, he admits that he used physical power to enforce his authority. Rather, he has felt compelled for reasons of self-interest to give his workers a better deal. My brother, who is also a farmer, said I was wasting my time as the Africans would never appreciate what I was doing for them. But this is not so," he observes.

Mr van Zyl is profiting from a system of cheap labour which is the result of the Government's "bantustan" policy. On the other hand, he is creating employment in an area where there would be few job opportunities otherwise.

He reckons he could reduce the size of his workforce if the farm was fully mechanized. More importantly, he could substantially raise his turnover if he switched to machines rather than rely on inefficient, unskilled labour. It would also spare him many of the human problems which he now has to contend with.

"There would be a good deal of hardship if I did mechanize," he says. "What would these people do? I am a farmer, not a missionary. But sometimes I think it is necessary to act like a missionary."

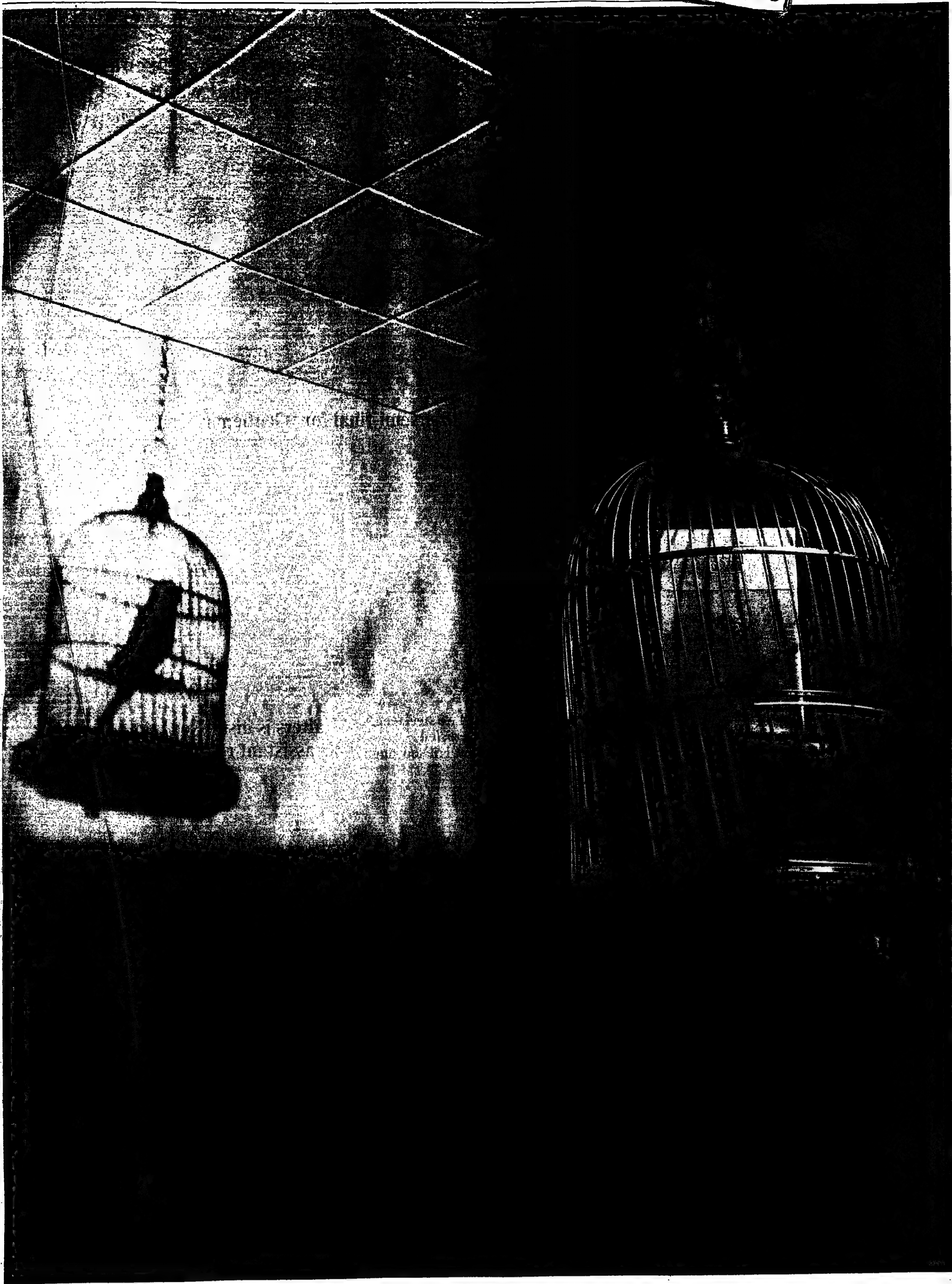
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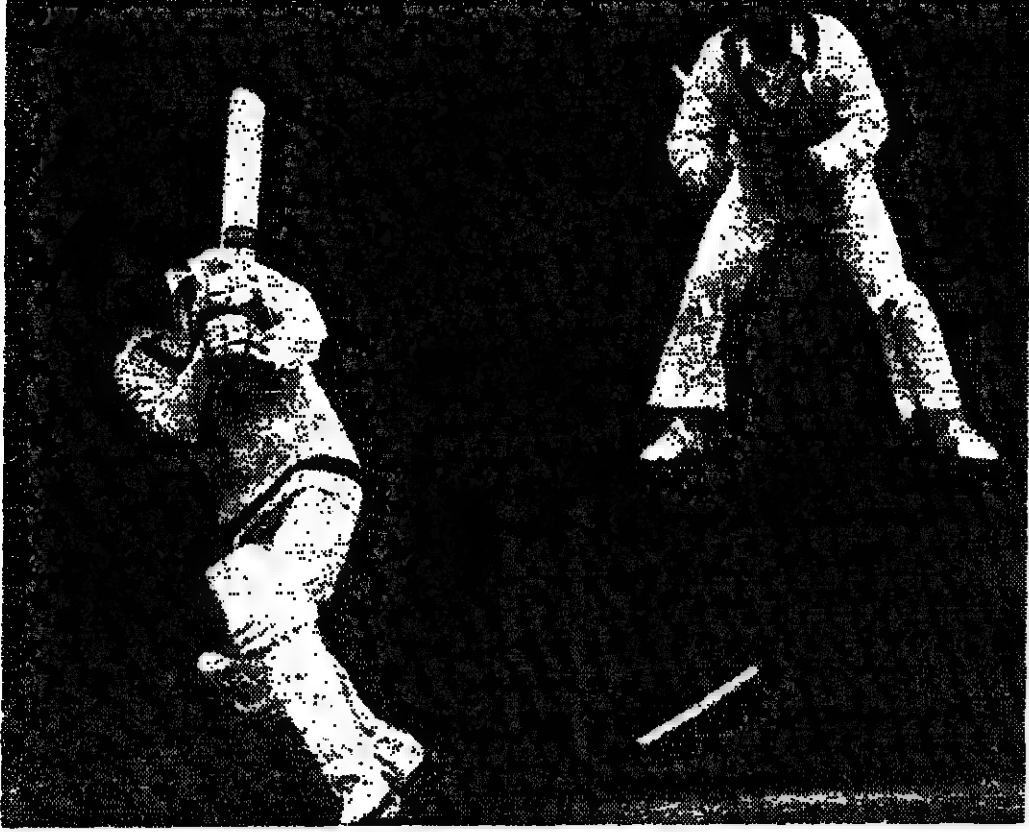
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MIDDLE TAR As defined by H.M. Government
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SPORT

Cricket



Willey loses his middle stump to Jones at Lord's yesterday.

Bright young prospects on show

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Middlesex, with six first innings wickets in hand, are 144 runs behind MCC.

Although the best individual score at Lord's yesterday was only 51 not out, by Ian Botham of Somerset, the young men on show played almost enough strokes to have done justice to a summer's day. In a match, the first day of which was lost to the weather, MCC, having been put in to bat, declared at 206 for six; at close of play Middlesex in reply were 62 for four.

It was grey, green and dank—more a day for bowling than for batting, as is usually the case so early in the season. For those who wail at medium pace—the large majority that is—the ball moved off the seam, disconcertingly at times. Fifty-eight of the 68 overs for Middlesex were bowled by the 'seamers'; when Middlesex batted Headrick, Lee and Botham did the heavy lifting, at all such the same medium pace.

Of MCC's batsmen, Athey, Rose, Willey, Gower, Miller and Botham all stayed for long enough to give an impression of how they play. With the new ball to contend with Athey was the slowest of them. From a quick look at him there was no feeling another Hurton or another Sutcliffe or another Boycott. He is fair-haired and of medium height, and he plays pretty straight; he walks out to bat like a batsman, and prods the pitch like a batsman, and full toss from Jones he hit through the covers like a batsman. Too many good judges say how exceptionally promising he is for him not to be so.

Rose's languid, elongated appearance, unlike Athey's, is rather against him; but he wastes no time and he played one fine straight drive off Gelling, and when Edmonds bowled him he was on the attack. Willey played a couple of spanking strokes through the covers, off the back foot this stance seems to have become several degrees more open during the winter; Botham batted like the strapping young man he is, with an admirable reluctance to be kept in check.

For MCC's sixth-wicket batsman (just back from a winter's club cricket in Australia, the Whitebread's) and Miller added 75 in 55 minutes, rare good going on a day such as this. But as likely an innings as any was played by Gower—fair-haired again, but frisky this time. A left-hander he had just hit Jones through the covers, saw his first four partners all run out, straddled somewhat casually in midwick, Gower slipped up, in fact, after Miller had sent him back, and Gower, one like to think, to be more suitably booted when he bats next. He walked about the field like Arthur Milson, someone else to whom the game came naturally.

Middlesex batted for just under two hours (that an hour was lost to bad light) during which Brearley saw his first four partners all out, before, three to umpire Evans and one to umpire Spencer. It would not be surprising back an English batsman, perhaps, to be out before, three to umpire Evans and one to umpire Spencer. It would not be surprising back an English batsman, perhaps, to be out before, three to umpire Evans and one to umpire Spencer.

Spectacular catch sends Amiss back

By Richard Streeton

OXFORD: Warwickshire, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 152 runs behind Oxford University.

Warwickshire lost both their opening batsmen in the final 45 minutes yesterday when their game with Oxford University got under way after Wednesday's blank day. Amiss was out to a spectacular slip catch from the fifth ball of the innings and Smith, representing a degree of atonement by the University whose later batsmen failed to sustain a good start they had been given when no wicket fell before lunch.

Overnight, Warwickshire were deprived of Willis who went down with influenza, and while he shivered in bed, the rest of us certainly froze at the ground. All day, a bitterly cold wind blew across The Parks.

Oxford's batting failures in the circumstances could hardly be criticized, and the neat and correct style of the batsmen, the Sri Lankan, was distinctly admirable. On a slow pitch, he played several fluent drives and used his wrists well to place the ball cleverly for a single.

Rouse, the left-arm seam bowler, and Hemmings, with off-breaks, were the staidest Warwickshire bowlers on what must have been a miserable day in the field. Clouston was that out immediately after lunch, when he was caught behind and then Patmanathan's fine innings ended when he misread a sweep and was caught at backward short leg after the bats rebounded off the wicketkeeper's head.

The left-handed L'Estrange and Savage showed doggedness, but L'Estrange's most significant contribution came when he clung to the ball right-handed as he dived at second slip to dismiss Amiss—a really brilliant catch.

Referee intervenes on behalf of umpire

Andrew Jarrett, Britain's leading young tennis player, was the only home survivor after yesterday's quarter-final round in the tournament, sponsored by Robinsons, at Norwich. He came through a lively match with Dale Collings, of Australia, which brought the referee out on the court to intervene in an argument between Collings and Herbert Sydercombe, an experienced umpire.

Jarrett, the 18-year-old British junior hard-court champion, beat Collings 6-3, 6-0 in a match which Mr Sydercombe controlled without the assistance of linesmen.

Two close line decisions, which went against Collings at the start of the second set, so annoyed the Australian that he asked the referee to intervene on his behalf. "You are too old for this job," Collings said. "You made 12 mistakes as the first umpire." Sydercombe retorted: "If you and your fellow players help the tournament by sitting up here in this chair for bit, you might make a different view of things." Jarrett now meets John Marks, another Australian and the top seed, for a place in the final.

Results: Men's singles, quarter-final round (1st set, 6-3, 6-0; 2nd set, 6-3, 6-0; 3rd set, 6-3, 6-0; 4th set, 6-3, 6-0; 5th set, 6-3, 6-0; 6th set, 6-3, 6-0; 7th set, 6-3, 6-0; 8th set, 6-3, 6-0; 9th set, 6-3, 6-0; 10th set, 6-3, 6-0; 11th set, 6-3, 6-0; 12th set, 6-3, 6-0; 13th set, 6-3, 6-0; 14th set, 6-3, 6-0; 15th set, 6-3, 6-0; 16th set, 6-3, 6-0; 17th set, 6-3, 6-0; 18th set, 6-3, 6-0; 19th set, 6-3, 6-0; 20th set, 6-3, 6-0; 21st set, 6-3, 6-0; 22nd set, 6-3, 6-0; 23rd set, 6-3, 6-0; 24th set, 6-3, 6-0; 25th set, 6-3, 6-0; 26th set, 6-3, 6-0; 27th set, 6-3, 6-0; 28th set, 6-3, 6-0; 29th set, 6-3, 6-0; 30th set, 6-3, 6-0; 31st set, 6-3, 6-0; 32nd set, 6-3, 6-0; 33rd set, 6-3, 6-0; 34th set, 6-3, 6-0; 35th set, 6-3, 6-0; 36th set, 6-3, 6-0; 37th set, 6-3, 6-0; 38th set, 6-3, 6-0; 39th set, 6-3, 6-0; 40th set, 6-3, 6-0; 41st set, 6-3, 6-0; 42nd set, 6-3, 6-0; 43rd set, 6-3, 6-0; 44th set, 6-3, 6-0; 45th set, 6-3, 6-0; 46th set, 6-3, 6-0; 47th set, 6-3, 6-0; 48th set, 6-3, 6-0; 49th set, 6-3, 6-0; 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SPORT

Racing

Cloonlara's gallop dispels doubts

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

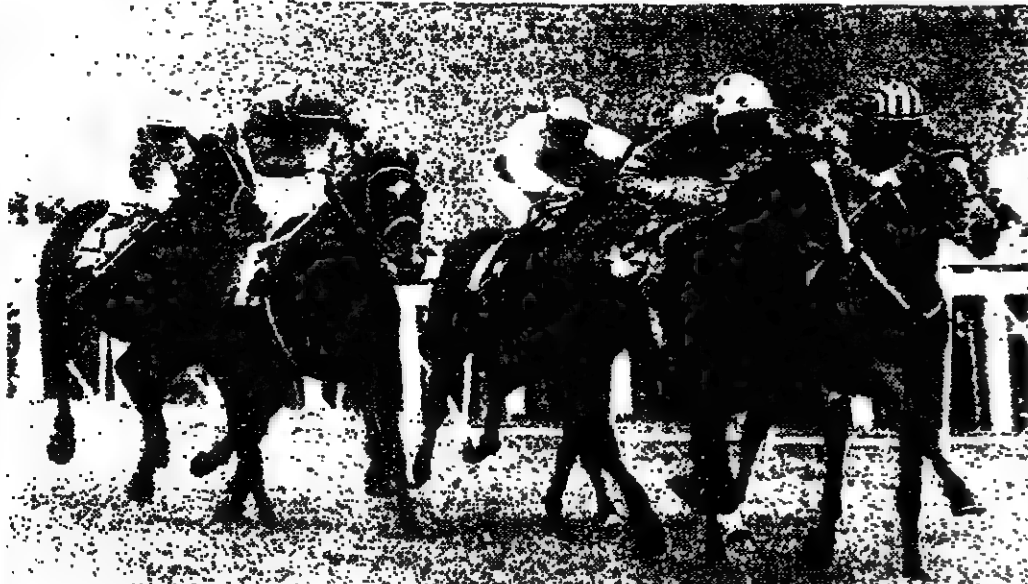
Yesterday was a busy day in the world of horse racing. The day for many started on Newmarket Heath, where the majority were probably still asleep, when he purchased the 1000 Guineas favourite, Cloonlara, in an important gallop. Later he drove to Epsom where he won the Princess Elizabeth Stakes for Robert Sangster and Barry Hills.

This week there was a rumour at Epsom that all was not well with Cloonlara, but that was completely denied by Vincent O'Brien's wife, Jacqueline, who has been standing in for her husband recently. He has been recovering at home in Ireland from a bad attack of influenza. If anyone wanted any further assurance they need only have been on the Heath to see Pigott nurse Cloonlara through her paces shortly before 7.30.

Along with a number of stable companions, Cloonlara has been based here since Monday to complete her preparation for the 1000 Guineas and yesterday she galloped six furlongs with a lead horse and Malinowski, who won the Craven Stakes last year and finished second at Epsom in the Derby Stakes the year before. O'Brien took the trouble to ensure that the pace of the gallop would be right by asking Noel Murless's head and 'Spider' Gibson, who is acknowledged as one of the best riders of work in the country, to partner Malinowski. He has been in her coat and as hard as nails on an entirely different filly to the one I saw at Ascot this month. Cloonlara was always going well.

She floated over the ground with easy rhythmic strides and Pigott confirmed that she could handle any pace better. They went a brisk gallop from the jump off yet Pigott never had to move a muscle and it was more than likely surprised if Cloonlara had failed to train on. And so, too, I know, will her connections, who have seen her so conspicuously well on numerous occasions at Epsom and at other regular galloping companions has been 'My Guest' who the impressive at Epsom on Tuesday.

The outcome of yesterday's Princess Elizabeth Stakes simply



The ladies have their way in the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom. Pigott nurses Lady Mere (second right) politely ahead of Lady Rhaphody (right).

endorsed the feeling that Lady Mere's owner, Robert Sangster, does have a particularly strong hand this year when it comes to three-year-old fillies. What with having a stake in Cloonlara and owning all of River Dane, Dural, Lady Mere and Plaza Navona he has a bunch of the best in Europe and a distinct chance of winning not only the 1000 Guineas at Newmarket but also the equivalent classics in France, Ireland and Italy. Mr Sangster confirmed that Cloonlara, in whom he has an equal interest with Jack Mulcahy and O'Brien, and River Dane will carry his hopes in the 1000 Guineas, while the Italian filly, for their equivalent. Having won yesterday Lady Mere will be kept in reserve for the Irish 1000 Guineas, while the Italian filly, for their equivalent. Having won yesterday Lady Mere will be kept in reserve for the Irish 1000 Guineas, while the Italian filly, for their equivalent.

Barry Hills has done particularly well for Mr Sangster this spring, having ridden Lady Mere to victory at Epsom as well as winning yesterday's good prize with Lady Mere. Pigott nursed her to win more comfortably than it might have appeared knowing that she had had a temperature only 15 days ago.

Mr Sangster paid £20,000 for Lady Mere, who is out of a Warden II mare, after she had won at York last September for her previous owner and her trainer, Eric Wymann. Mr Sangster intended to send her to race in California. But after she had spent a few days in Lambourn with Barry Hills in the autumn, Hills begged her owner to leave her with him.

A year ago the Sandown Cup was won by Royal March, who went from strength to strength in the first half of the season, and today it may well be won by Air Trooper, another horse who has done likewise. The fitting of blinkers on this four-year-old seems to have worked wonders and in the past fortnight Air Trooper has won the Rosebery Stakes at Kempton Park and the

Newbury Spring Cup. It can be taken for granted that the handicapper will penalize Air Trooper more than the filly that he has already incurred and, judged on the way that he won at Newbury last Saturday, he may well be still less than a year ago.

Luca Camani, the young Italian who is currently training at Newmarket, has already won a couple of good races this season for his owner, Mr Carlo-Roskoff, with Freeze The Secret and Vaguely Deb, and today he may well win another with Lorelei, who is my selection for the April Maiden Stakes. Our Newmarket correspondent told me yesterday that Lorelei has been working nicely this spring and she is preferred to Miss Mars, Quality Blake and Georgian Girl even though they have run already.

STATE OF HORSE (Official): Sandown Park: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 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'Coup sensitivity' the best guarantee of Greece's democracy

On April 21, 1967, a handful of Greek army officers seized power by coup. The assumption that they could run the country better and more efficiently than the politicians. It took them seven years to learn how wrong they were and, confronted with the risk of war with Turkey, they gave up. Today most of them are serving long terms of imprisonment.

How far has this experience sobered Greek politicians? In fact, it is a military coup still possible in Greece ten years later?

Premier Constantine Karamanlis, the man who takes the credit for extricating Greece from the dictatorial quagmire, likes to say that out of some 150 countries in the world today, only 19 have genuine democracy. In principle, therefore, dictatorial coups are still possible anywhere in the world, given, of course, the appropriate circumstances.

What makes the outlook for democracy in Greece so much brighter today is the lack of such circumstances. In 1967 the dictatorship was eased in by a discredited parliamentary system, endless political demagoguery and corruption, and an army that was practically free from political control.

Things are now altogether different. Within the last three years Greek political life—its values, manners and mores—has been drastically reformed. For all the daily strikes and social effervescence, the country's economy is better off than one would have expected. And the Greek armed forces are too preoccupied with the possibility of a new external threat to the nation to have any spare time for politics. Above all, the climate in the West is different. Both Europe and the United States are less prepared to tolerate a dictatorship in Greece today than they were ten years ago.

No one here doubts that there are Greeks who feel nostalgic about the dictatorship or who might even consider supporting a coup. There are those who lost their jobs because of the collapse of the junta. They are the most dangerous. They are the casteled army and police officers, the former ministers and state functionaries, and they are under surveillance. But there are also among these Greeks

the disgruntled right-wing extremists, disillusioned industrialists, and even some rabid royalists.

Some of these are known to gather and discuss from time to time half-baked plans for future coups or political assassinations. But as long as their lifelines to the army, the police, and the state machine are cut, they are powerless. Dictatorial sympathizers have survived also within the army and the security forces. There is a need to preserve their effectiveness in case of war, and the officers corps of all undemocratic elements. But they have been warned and they are not likely to take the risk to be suspected of conspiring.

General Dionysios Arhousis, who was made commander-in-chief after the junta's collapse with the task of reorganizing the armed forces, said this week he did not believe another military coup was possible now. He told an interviewer: "The experience gained by the officers (during the dictatorship) was so bitter, that at least for one generation, I can see no recurrence (of coups)."

The leaders of the Greek Government seem confident that one of the best guarantees against coups is that the Government has the full loyalty of the military leadership. They firmly believe that the 1967 coup of 1967 could not have succeeded had it failed to secure the consent of the then chief of staff, Neral Spandidakis.

The Government has taken adequate precautions to ensure the armed forces under full political control, and much of the credit for this goes to Mr. Evangelos Averoff, the Defence Minister, whose shrewd manoeuvring, needed in order to consolidate this control, made him the bete noire of the left.

For all these safeguards, there are frequent rumours here of impending coups. Significantly, the public is always notified in advance each time a Soviet tank moves through town. This is how sensitive the Greeks still are. It is a sensitivity that borders on vigilance and this is seen by Greek political leaders as a guarantee for the future.

Mario Modiano

As Britain's most influential union leader retires

What kind of legacy can the Jones boys expect?



Taking the chair: Mr Jones may look forward to more relaxation.

to get, his achievement in the field of public policy must be accounted immense. After 10 years of strife and the defeat of the Wilson government he has political reality to what had been a rather shadowy electoral concept: the social contract.

Stimulated by the impact of the Heath government's policies on pay, industrial relations and industry, he reinvigorated the traditional links between the unions and the Labour Party. While fighting the Conservative government on one front, in another he was sedulously laying the foundations for agreement when the political wing of the Labour movement got back into office. By the time the concerted onslaught of the miners and the TUC had brought the Tories to a point where they practically could not govern, the Jones-TUC-Wilson axis already had a programme in draft that would have been a landmark in the history of the Labour Party.

Under the social contract, which Mr Jones is now busy (and probably too late) insisting is quite separate from pay policy, the unions have exercised

a profound influence over the conduct of government. That is not to echo the sentiment that "the unions are running the country". They are not, nor have they sought to. But they have successfully insisted on being consulted on a wide range of policies, from labour legislation to pensions.

The degree to which that consultation has been effective is the measure of Jack Jones's achievement; and the diminishing returns that the TUC is now getting from the Government are the scale of the challenge facing his successor.

The social contract is coming under pressure from both sides: from the Government's refusal to adopt the mildly reformist policy outlined in the TUC's annual *Economic Review* and from the rank-and-file who are more restive about pay than they have been for two years.

These are factors that will bear heavily on the changeover of leaders. Mr Evans will be working alongside Mr Jones for the next year, though he will play a more important role after the TGWU biennial conference in July. The views of the two men accord, generally

speaking, on the chief issues of the day—backing for TUC policy of an orderly return to free collective bargaining; support for the Labour Government; and for the liaison machinery with its leaders. There will be no sudden rupture in policy, but Mr Jones cannot bequeath his personal authority to his successor, and Mr Evans's rivals will be looking for a more collective style of leadership at Transport House.

Whether it will be forthcoming is another matter. Mr Evans has won a convincing majority over the other candidates; not as big as that accorded to Mr Jones, it is true, but large enough not to feel vulnerable to pressure for a change of course. His supporters expect continuity, and they will get it, provided the social contract does not fall apart over wages.

Mr Jones has no choice in the timing of his leaving; that is dictated by the rule book. He could have wished for a better time, because the coming period is of critical importance for the survival of all that he has fought for.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Tories must not put all their faith in Mr Heath



There is no friendship at the top in politics, or so we are often told. But there are some enemies that run so deep as to make impossible the necessary degree of practical cooperation. So it was with Mr Heath and Mr Powell, a personal animus that went beyond mere differences on policy. So it seems likely to be with Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath. There has been a renewed flurry of speculation in recent weeks about the chances of his return to the fold, for a very obvious reason. As the prospect of a Conservative government comes closer, so it is evident that the qualities he would bring—weight and breadth—are not in plentiful supply within the present Shadow Cabinet.

But I would, I believe, be an illusion for the Conservatives to depend upon Mr Heath to provide those qualities and possibly a dangerous illusion, too. When I heard him tell the Conservative Party conference last October that he had complete confidence that difficult decisions in the national interest "would be taken by Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues on the platform", I thought this meant, even though the words had almost seemed to stick in his throat, that while he would not return to the Shadow Cabinet he was ready to serve under her in a future Conservative government.

I no longer believe it is as simple as that. He is too big a man to serve happily in an administration to which he does not give his full-hearted consent, and still too bitter to give such consent. He would put at risk the cohesion of a future Conservative government if he were to be offered and accepted a place.

Yet such a conclusion should be the beginning not the end of the argument. If Mr Heath is not by his presence to correct any excessive bias to the right, to ensure that a Thatcher administration would be broad-based in its outlook and appeal, how is that to be done?

There is no other individual whose inclusion would have the same effect. Mr Peter Walker has set himself up as a tribune of the Tory left, and it would certainly be a pity if a place were not found for him in a Conservative Cabinet. But his return would not be regarded by the general public in the same light. The test will not be any single appointment but the balance of appointments to senior posts and, no less important, the general tone struck by leading Conservatives, and especially by Mrs Thatcher herself.

Those Conservatives who see the task of the next government in a more crusading light will dispute the need for such close regard to balance. If the aim is to change the course of direction followed by all post-war administrations, roll back the frontiers of the state and to proclaim a new public philosophy, would it not be better to have a Cabinet who believe in these objectives without equivocation or qualification?

That position is logical enough, but there are reasons both of electoral calculation and of prudent government to seek a broader approach. The reason of electoral calculation is the Lib-Lab pact. This has put in the market, as it were, those who were once Liberal, but who never imagined that they might thereby help to sustain a Labour government in office.

Conservative prospects will be all the better, especially but not only in seats where the Lib-Lab pact has been broken, if they can capture a good many of those moderately right-wing Liberals. That is why there is increasing pressure from some Conservative MPs who believe the Iron Lady approach should be toned down.

The general reason is that, for all the public distaste for heavy bureaucracy and high taxes, it would be ash to conclude that there is a pressing popular demand for the policies of the radical right. The British electorate have a powerful sense of the soft option and a quiet life. They certainly want less bureaucracy and lower taxes, but they also seem to crave stability of the status quo. Change is acceptable, but not further disruption, or uncertain adventures.

But it is not only in order to win the election that it will be in the Conservative interest to present a broad appeal. The scope for manoeuvre of a future Conservative government is bound to be more restricted than that of their predecessors. It is no simple matter for any administration suddenly to change the radical course of direction. But it is evident that they will wish to cut public spending more than the present Government will have done and switch still further from direct to indirect taxation.

No man now desirable these changes may be, and no man who will be able to support them may be for them in principle. They cannot be achieved without some discomfiture. And an incoming Conservative government will find it much easier to bring them about if it is not thought to be indulging in an ideological spree.

The right-wing is bound to have an important role to play. Much of the new thinking in the party has come from it. The new emphasis on monetary restraint, which is now generally accepted, is quite largely its doing. But there is not much of a danger that the right-wing will be under-represented in a Thatcher administration, those who are concerned that should be properly balanced led to throw their weight on the other side of the scales.

To some extent this might be left to the pressure of events. Once in office the Tory sense of self-preservation tends to bring to the fore those who are deemed to be modernists and practical. But the early months of a new Conservative Government will be a critical time in the history of British politics. What happens then will go far to determine whether the Conservatives can rule in Britain today without an unacceptable degree of tension. An administration that appeared to be dominated by the Tory right would not be qualified to win public support for policies that are bound to be uncomfortable.

That is true as a general proposition, but it will have special force for the Conservatives next time as they seek to apply their own version of, or substitute for, an incomes policy. The ideas they are now developing will depend for their effectiveness very much on the goodwill of the unions and the public. But that is a subject in itself which will be considered in another article next week.

Geoffrey Smith

Time the West set a match to the Soviet powder train

Bernard Levin

A recent article in an American Jewish magazine, concerning the problems of the Soviet Jews who want to get out of "their" country, has raised for me a number of questions, some of them not touched upon in the article at all, which I think are worth examining. The writer, Paul Jacobs, is largely concerned with the question of whether Jews who want to escape from the Soviet Union should be compelled to say that they want to go to Israel, and whether they should in fact be obliged, or at any rate strongly encouraged, to do so if they are allowed out.

The problem starts in Russia, of course, in that a Jew applying for permission to leave is very unlikely indeed to get it if he gives any reason other than a feeling of religious and national affiliation with Israel. And nobody could seriously blame those who, given a chance to get out of the Soviet hell-house by saying that much, and with the strength and courage to go through the interminable process of harassment and vilification, or worse, that automatically follows any such application, profess a conviction that they do not in truth have, and state as their intended destination a country in which they do not in truth wish to live.

The wider implications of that state of affairs I shall come to in a moment, but first there is the other end of the narrower question to be considered, Israel, in a peculiar difficulty, in that although she obviously wants Soviet-Jewish emigrants

to become Israeli immigrants, she also feels an obligation to help Jews in danger (as every Soviet Jew is), even at the cost of seeing them go to countries other than Israel. But the proportion of Russian-Jewish emigrants who choose Israel has steadily fallen since 1973, when the Soviet Union allowed emigration on any serious scale, to the present time: at the beginning of the exodus, more than 90 per cent went to Israel, but by late 1976 the proportion was well below half. And these figures have inevitably raised the minds of the Israelis the fear that the Russian may at any moment say that, since practically all of the emigrants claim affiliation to Zionism or Judaism as their reason for going, the figures show (as indeed they undoubtedly do) that many are going that claim as no more than a pretext; and this in turn may be used by the Soviet authorities as an excuse for further restricting the emigration, or even stopping it entirely.

This is a serious dilemma, and it has by no means been satisfactorily settled. But it brings me to the wider implications, outside the scope of the article that started me off.

One startling and bitterly ironic fact indicates the nature of the question. Until a very few years ago Soviet citizens of Jewish descent (the fact of such origin has to be recorded in a document known as the "South African racial pass"—that Soviet citizens are obliged to carry) would very

often strive to deny their Jewish origins, if they had a strong feeling of identity with the Jewish people and its history, because of the disabilities, discriminations and dangers that they faced with such a brand upon them. Since the Soviet Union opened the door by a tiny crack, however, not only have many Jews insisted on retaining or regaining their Jewish classification; others with only the most tenuous claim to Jewish blood have been trying to get themselves officially classified as Jews, which probably represents the only insurance in all human history of people who are not members of a persecuted minority clamouring to be regarded as belonging to it. For, of course, when emigration began it was not only the Jews who saw a hope of getting to freedom.

It would be interesting to know—it would, indeed, be interesting to be in a position to make even the most approximate of guesses—just how many Soviet citizens, given the opportunity, would opt with their feet against the delights of communism; the elaborate and murderous precautions taken along the borders of the Soviet empire to prevent any citizen getting out, together with the almost inevitable reversion to even trusted party faithfuls, going abroad on state business, must leave behind members of their families as hostages, suggest that the rulers of Russia are how rate not wholly convinced that the number would be small.

Now the right to leave a

country is one of the best indicators of its degree of freedom: if the right does not exist, it is not free in any real sense. (It may not be free even if the right does exist—it operates in Yugoslavia, for instance, to a very substantial extent, but Yugoslavia is certainly not a free country. But it is a necessary criterion of freedom.) And it is consequently unfortunate that the emigrant movement in the Soviet Union has been confined very largely to Jews, together with, more recently, a small but not insignificant number of Soviet citizens of German descent.

It is easy enough to see why it has happened as it has. Not only are Soviet Jews an easily identifiable group, but they are the only people who could offer a plausible reason for wanting to go other than that they wanted to get out and be free.

All the same, none of the Soviet Jews with whom I have had touch, inside or outside their native country, have suggested that only Jews should have the right to emigrate. For my part, I have always stressed the right of any Soviet citizen to leave if he or she wishes, and the proof of tyranny that it plays in letting them do so provides. And I wish that there were more emphasis, in the statements of western leaders and commentators, on that crucial principle. Is there any way in which the Soviet citizens (there could hardly be fewer) without either the incentive of their

Jewish fellow-citizens to help them get out, and the hope that they will, in the meantime, be able to help the Soviet Union to become active in the dissident movement, but who yearn to live in a free country, and know that they do not do so. No doubt very stern politico-moral duty is to say where they are and help to make the Soviet Union free; but who can hold a fire in his hand by thinking about the frosty Caucasus? (And we should remember, from the fate of those Jews who have been chosen as victims of the Soviet fear of encouraging others, what fortitude the mere application to leave entails. Staying or going, the Soviet citizen who knows the truth about his country has a hard time of it.)

Cannot the West now begin to put more pressure on the Soviet Union by beginning to insist that all those who wish to leave the stifling confines of their empire should be allowed to do so? A few wretched concessions about "divided families" being allowed to unite outside were made in the Helsinki Agreement, but the rulers of the Soviet Union have made it plain that they have no intention of keeping its provisions. Yet there is much evidence that outside and inside pressure on behalf of Jewish emigrants and the dissident movement are slowly having an effect. The effect does not take the direct form of genuine concessions; it takes, the far more hopeful

shape of increasing anxiety, at times even desperation, on the part of the tyrants.

For what are they to do? They know that neither movement nor emigration will die away naturally, and that a return to the full Stalinist terror would hugely increase the strength of both. They can expel a few of the more intractable dissidents like Solzhenitsyn and Bukovsky (and eventually, no doubt, Solzhenitsyn); they can use the apparatus of repression, from state libel and economic sanctions to concentration-camps and psychiatric-prisons; but they know that the powder-train is laid, and cannot now be swept up, and they rightly fear to play with matches in its vicinity.

Now, surely, is the time for an initiative in the West to brand the communist states as tyrannies and challenge them to deny the test. The test is this: would need a concomitant promise on the part of the West to accept substantial numbers of such immigrants, but that, too, could be forthcoming with careful preparation. But there are enormous advantages for freedom in making the challenge. Strange and unpredictable though the response of the Soviet tyrants to outside public opinion may be, it exists; and how would they like to be told, day after day, that in that most crucial measurement of freedom, they are less free than South Africa? (Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977)

The Times Diary

Leisure? More like hard work

For the well-dressed man about the beach and sun-deck, enjoying his leisure hours is becoming increasingly hard work. A fashion show staged at Harrods yesterday, to open a new section of the shop devoted to leisure wear for men, suggested that the lazy life would involve so many changes that the properly dressed playboy would only feel completely relaxed if he carried a large suitcase about with him all day.

An early morning visit to the beach in mini-slip shorts and towelling robe would be followed by a dry in a luxury wrap of engineered velour, a jog in drawstring trousers and hooded sweatshirt, and a stroll in a showercap, blouse or Shetland sweater with epaulettes and sleeve pockets. One would have to change again for lunchtime drinks, again for afternoon beachwear. Finally black and white silks for cocktails, dress for dinner, and change finally to a silk kaftan to go to bed, too exhausted to enjoy it properly.

The Harrods directors, none the less, showed themselves



Joyce Slaughter, of Sutton, Surrey, photographed this sign at a bowls club in Guildford, where Martians, it seems, have already landed.

keen to step aboard this treadmill of sartorial extravagance. They played up to the occasion by turning out in their own selection of informal garments in light and bright colours.

For the most part they looked fit at ease among the sober-suited ranks of under-managers, who had obviously been instructed to regard this as an ordinary working day. Robert Middley, the chairman and managing director, was wearing a blue-grey blazer with a broad white stripe (£34) and coordinated trousers (£12.75), but his sleeves looked uncomfortably short and exposed rather severe looking cuffs and links.

"He has cheated really," complained one under-manager. "He was supposed to wear a polo neck, not collar and tie."

Other directors had been less craven. Middley's assistant managing director sported a dark safari suit (£44.50) with a cherry red polo neck sweater and a silver watch on a necklace. "I have difficulty getting casual things to hide my figure," he confessed, "but these are all our own things. We have bought them for ourselves, not just borrowed them."

The merchandising director, in a Californian soft pink peach suit (£36), polo neck and shirt's tooth necklace confirmed that this was so. "Leisure is very important to modern man," he declared. "You need to strip off and start again once in a while."

Moronic

President Carter may or may not be glad to know that his warning to Americans about their profligate use of energy is endorsed by Richard Scorer, Professor of Theoretical Mathematics at Imperial College, London. Scorer is encouraged by the President's warning of catastrophe unless we are prepared to reduce our standard of life, to cut our consumption of finite energy resources.

He said so yesterday at the English Speaking Union, where

he was introducing his book, *The Moron*. The book, according to its pretty cover, "challenges bureaucrats and mindless scientists who fail to allow in their plans for forces of evolution, and bitterly criticizes hasty technological advances which by their very success destroy the environment."

Having been writing about doomwatchers for the best part of four-and-a-half years, I regard myself as something of a connoisseur of the genre, and was dismayed to find that the tall and muscular Scorer fits into none of the recognized categories. He does not follow Herman Kahn in his comforting view that technology has the answer to all mankind's conceivable future difficulties. Nor does he subscribe to the theory, put forward most notably by the Club of Rome, that doom is inevitable.

I see no point in pessimism," he said. He puts his faith in human resources, in the ability of people to adapt to changed conditions.

In a key passage in his book, he writes: "A clever race has made itself moronic and dull. It has adulterated leisure, during which the soul becomes flabby. Our age is epitomized by the radio receiver."

"We are the receivers of sensual experiences through our machines. We operate machines

and call it work: we receive money which we spend to receive our purchases. We are receivers of stolen goods. Goods stolen from posterity. And what could be more despicable than stealing from children? Our gigantic spree will leave them an empty storehouse."

Thus he tends towards the Club of Rome viewpoint, but without the ultimate pessimism. I suppose he is a latter-day Luddite. Certainly he would not have approved of the leisure-wear fiesta described in an earlier item. And, as I say, I am not sure whether President Carter will welcome his support.

Unleazy

The last time I wrote about a school for teaching English to foreigners, I implied (and some readers inferred) that the school in question was not among the country's leading academic institutions: English International, which yesterday moved into plush new headquarters at the old St James's Club in Piccadilly, is most anxious to convince us that it is not a school of the kind of which I wrote. Indeed, it quotes the aforementioned *Diary* item to support its case.

John Haycraft, MA (Oxon), who runs it, told me: "We want to get right away from the

"I trust my wife implicitly - you can't book a hotel room in London..."



leazy, su pair image of language schools". Hence the move to the eighteenth-century house where Tullyrand once lived. Hence, too, the appearance of Harold Macmillan, one of the least sleazy people I know, to perform the opening ceremony.

Macmillan, speaking without notes, began: "This is a very happy occasion for me and I am sure it is for you. It is a startling one. Not very long ago I was playing bridge in this club."

"I'm so old," he went on, "that I only remember in my school days the teaching of dead languages." (He is 83.)

The other star guest was Paco Pena, a flamenco guitarist, whose short recital was introduced by Drita Haverati, the founder's wife and business partner. She said that in 1953, when the school was founded in Cordoba, Pena was "strumming in the old streets of Andalusia and taking English classes with me."

The school has numerous branches today throughout the world. The fact that I can afford its expensive Mayfair property, as well as the large and lavishly catered inaugural party, indicates that teaching English to foreigners is a big business indeed.

Old bag

I am in a spot of bother over stringbags. Last week my reporter wrote that Walter Sumner, a Chelsea pensioner, had been flying in one, thinking that a stringbag was any old First World War biplane with bits of string holding the wings together. Having had his ideas

brushed up by Commander Charles Lamb, DSO, DSC, he now knows that a stringbag is a swordfish, and nothing else. Lamb, who has already written the official history of the Swordfish, has just produced another book, *War in a Stringbag*, which relates his extensive wartime experience in the aircraft. To mark the publication, Lamb held a party on HMS Belfast on Wednesday night, attended by enough naval top brass to sink the Grand Fleet. The highlight was a flypast by the only surviving operational Swordfish, from the naval air station at Yeovilton, coming round the tower of Tower Bridge and making several passes at low level to show its remarkable manoeuvrability.

The Swordfish, already old-fashioned when the Second World War began, was the only British aircraft flying operationally at the beginning of the war which was still flying against the enemy at the end.

Stourbridge Lawn Tennis Club have notified members: "Friday Evening Tennis will commence on Friday, 22nd April and various grades will be organised. The first of the sessions will be held on Saturday, 23rd April. Presumably all players who have not made the grade."

PHS



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CARTER'S PLAN FOR ENERGY

Few statements that President Carter is likely to make during his term of office will have the fundamental importance of the energy programme which he unveiled on Wednesday night. The gross energy imbalance in the United States is by far the greatest single factor threatening the industrial and economic development of the world economy as a whole. On anything like present trends of energy production and demand, the non-oil producing developing countries of the world would effectively be bankrupt by being priced out of the oil market by 1985. By the middle of the 1990s, the industrial countries themselves would be fighting desperately for limited crude oil resources. At present the United States imports over 40 per cent of its total crude oil requirements. This net demand has been the main factor in creating the monopoly supply power of Opec, with all the political and financial consequences that have flowed from it.

The rest of the world, therefore, has the highest interest in the future development of American energy policy. The United States has traditionally based its economic and social policies on cheap energy. Following the violent oil price rises since October, 1973, the gap between United States energy prices and those prevailing in the rest of the world has been so great as to constitute a major industrial distortion. For all these reasons President Carter's comprehensive and radical approach to the whole problem must be generally welcomed. In marked contrast to President Nixon's attempt to face the same problem, through the much publicized Project Independence which turned into a wholly ineffective public relations exercise without any substance, the Carter energy policy has all the marks of facing the issues squarely.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE BRITISH ARCHIVE

The collection of documents housed in the Public Record Office is an incomparable national asset. It represents the largest, continuous historical archive in the world and is a magnet for scholars at home and overseas. The integrity and physical condition of its contents are a matter of genuine public concern.

The short debate on public records in the House of Lords on Wednesday will long be remembered as the occasion upon which Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, revealed the fate, since denied by the Prime Minister, of the files of evidence accumulated during his inquiry into the Profumo affair in 1963. It needed a touch of sensation to arouse general interest in an area normally the sole preserve of assiduous historians, like Lord Bethell, who has run something of a one-man campaign on the subject in recent years, and the journalist scholars like Lord Tenev who sponsored the motion. Lord Denning, who chairs the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Council on Public Records, also raised a wider issue that has been troubling British historians and the more historically-minded civil servants for some time. Do government departments send all the papers they should to the Public Record Office for release and scrutiny? He made it clear that departments had their ways of avoiding unwelcome disclosure: "It is a difficult question because if documents do not want to be disclosed, they may overlook them, miss them or even destroy them. The Public Record Office can do nothing about it," he said.

The present position of the Public Records Act is that the retention powers. Departments

The difficulties that stand in his way are huge. The energy balance can only be shifted by voluntary restraint, by major shifts in relative prices, or by rationing. None of these possible courses of action has any chance of being politically popular. The President will require legislation for much of what he proposes and it is by no means certain that the Congress will accept the political consequences of his economic and industrial logic. For, at the lowest level, there are no votes in making the American people give up their century-long, often profligate enjoyment and waste of energy.

It will be difficult to change the personal habits of generations. But it will be equally difficult to achieve the substantial redirection of industry implied by the President's proposals. The required shift to coal as a source of power and away from oil and gas will create substantial industrial problems. There must be a serious question mark over whether the existing coal distribution systems, notably the rundown railway network, has the capacity to meet its proposed share of the new load.

Increased coal production (and other potential energy sources, like the accelerated exploitation of shale oil) are also bound to bring the Administration into conflict with the powerful environmental lobby. The President has already shown himself sensitive to the rising anxiety about the more widespread use of nuclear power for electricity generation, which most technical observers consider the only way in which the gap between energy demand and production can be met, if energy prices are not to explode to catastrophic levels by the end of the 1980s.

Given the huge task of public education with which any effective energy programme for the United States must begin, the President had to make a nice judgment as to how far he should go in the first stage of taking the American people down the road to reality in

energy matters. On the demand side of the equation, he appears to be prepared to go a considerable distance. The conservation measures, particularly those aimed at using fiscal measures to encourage individuals to buy more economical cars and industry in general to introduce widespread energy conservation measures, could do much to slow the rise in consumption. The rise in the price of oil products to the consumer, through the mechanism of special extra taxes, until world oil prices for petrol and other oil products has been reached is clearly the only way in which progress is going to be made. It remains to be seen whether the Congress allows the consumer price to be lifted in this way at a pace which is rapid enough to make a major contribution.

The central weakness of the Carter programme, however, seems to lie on the side of production. With so much of the emphasis on the side of conservation and with the acceptance in principle that, through increased taxation, the price mechanism will have to be used to shift the pattern of demand, it must be regretted that the same pressure and logic was not applied to the question of production. It is true that the President has suggested that world oil prices should be paid to producers for all new finds and exploitations. In the medium term, however, this is going to have little or no effect on the level of domestic energy production for oil and gas. For existing production and above all for oil from Alaska, the President has said that the full system of price controls will remain in force. Combined with the lack of clarity about where the sources of capital are to be found for the development of the alternative energy sources, this appears to be the major gap in what purports to be a comprehensive policy. It is virtually certain that the policy as a whole will fall short of its objectives unless that gap is filled.

can withhold release beyond the 30 years prescribed by the 1967 Act for administrative purposes or "any other special reason". The Advisory Council can ask to see a retained document but its request can be refused by the retaining ministry.

Lord Denning's remarks, since withdrawn, raised suspicions of deliberate destruction. The historical profession has other, less dramatic, fears that important documents are being destroyed or "weeded" by well-meaning officials in departmental reviewing teams ill-suited to make the historical judgments required. Like cases of capital punishment, mistakes in this field are irremediable. The PRO inspectorate of seven officials is quite inadequate to scrutinize 200 government departments.

The Lords heard a number of suggestions for improvement. The PRO inspectorate should be increased, the Advisory Council's powers modified to enable it to enable it to act as an independent check on over-cautious sections of Whitehall. Most important of all, the treatment of records should be given the prestige and status it deserves with a Government Archive Service, modelled on the Government Economic or Accountancy Services, coping professionally with the raw material of definitive history from the "cradle to the grave".

The nature of historical research has changed since the last review of record procedures with the Grigg report of 1954. The spread of computers has enhanced the possibilities of storage and analysis. The Lord Chancellor heard repetitions of the plea of his Advisory Council last year that a new Grigg-type inquiry should be instituted. Shortage of funds led Lord Elwyn-Jones to refuse, though he found the idea of an archive

expenses of experienced volunteers who are willing to encourage the next generation of parents, peripatetic professionals, and where necessary community buildings which will provide the flexibility to meet the changing needs of a neighbourhood.

The best start we can offer a child is based on parents who believe that they have an important part to play in his future. We undermine that natural sense of responsibility at our peril. Yours faithfully, SANDRA EDWARDS, Chairman, Pre-school Playgroups Association, Alford House, Aveline Street, SE11. April 18.

From Mr Patrick Beesly Sir, As regards World War II records, the puzzling feature is the entire lack of any logical approach to the release or retention of documents.

My book, *Very Special Intelligence*, was largely based on 67 voluminous files of Naval Intelligence records released to the Public Record Office in 1976. These files are, however, far from complete. They contain, for example, an almost complete history, based on secret

service attractive when money could be found.

He should reconsider. An inquiry would take up to two years if it was thorough in its intentions. The fruits of the North Sea might be with us by then. A committee could make significant recommendations that would not cost a penny by defining and publishing guidelines for "weeding". The foundation of an archive service, which the quality and importance of our national collection surely deserved, could be planned, and implemented when the money became available. Ideally, such a service should consist of a blend of career officials experienced in the policies of the departments whose inheritance they were preserving and trained archivists provided by the historical profession. The Lord Chancellor might even be able to interest Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, with the possibility of a high-class job creation scheme for the unemployed PhDs who abound.

Lord Elwyn-Jones should set the seal on a distinguished public career by setting the historical profession on a new and more secure course. Few archivists could be more permanent or more valuable. As a member of the Prime Minister's Cabinet Committee currently dealing with the proposed Official Information Act and the whole question of open government, he should request that public records are added to its agenda. Paragraph 159 of the Franks report, which, belatedly, stimulated the formation of that committee, urges the early declassification where possible of documents containing information of current interest. Public Records are a matter of wider ministerial concern. Any nation that loses a vital interest in its past is a sorry, rootless thing.

The file on the sinking of the Scharnhorst consists of the actual despatches not only of German naval but also of German air force signals relevant to that operation. So far as I know no other secret intelligence air force records, let alone any army ones, have reached the Public Record Office.

How can a full and accurate history of World War II be written if vital documents are released or withheld on such an inconsistent and arbitrary basis? Having served from 1939 to 1945 in the Naval Intelligence Division I am, possibly, more conscious than most of the needs of national security, but I cannot believe that such requirements are any longer involved. Official bumbledom and Whitehall's insouciant inclination to say "No" rather than "Yes" must be held responsible. Yours faithfully, PATRICK BEESLY, 8 Nelson Place, Lynton, Devon.

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Making aircraft quieter

From Mr David Newbery

Sir, Kenneth Warren (April 16) urges us to follow the United States Government in setting noise targets for aircraft, and wonders who should pay for the considerable investment in quieter engines. In the acrimonious debate over aircraft noise, airport extensions, and landing rights for Concorde, no-one seems to have proposed the obvious solution. Aircraft should be charged a landing fee commensurate with the noise nuisance they cause. The fee should be proportional to the number of people affected and paid to the local authorities in which they live. It should be higher at night and whenever a given noise level causes greater inconvenience, such as in summer and on holidays. The fee should be sufficient to make it profitable to produce quieter engines for aircraft using major airports.

The effect would be to compensate those who suffer whilst providing the incentive to ameliorate the problem, to encourage the development of existing quiet aircraft to new routes affecting the most people, and, possibly, to bribe some American cities into accepting Concorde.

Yours faithfully, DAVID NEWBERY, Churchill College, Cambridge, April 16.

From the Planning Director of the British Airports Authority

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Holmes' categorical statement of our intentions (April 20) about fourth and a fifth terminal at Heathrow is only half right.

We are consulting with local authorities about a fourth but we are not planning a fifth. The fifth is the subject of the Government's consultation document "Airport Strategy for Great Britain" in which a policy statement is expected later this year. A commitment, therefore, to the fifth terminal is not part of the British Airports Authority's current plans.

Yours faithfully, D. W. TURNER, Director, British Airports Authority, 2 Buckingham Gate, SW1, April 20.

From Mrs C. B. Davy

Sir, Once again (The Times, April 19) we are reminded of the pre-occupation of anti-noise groups with night noise from airports. Personally, while deploring the whole (unnecessary) bedlam, I would far rather be woken two or three times at night than have the peace of my summer garden ruined all day. For the same reason the obsession with double-glazing leaves me cold. You can't double-glaze your garden.

There are all sorts of possible postscripts to the day-night-night noise debate. For instance, school teachers, lecturers and so on nowadays, often have to stop in mid-sentence while some screaming jet passes overhead; ordinary conversation suffers in the same way. There are also night workers who have to sleep day.

Let us include the Noise Advisory Council—give up that recipe of simply forbidding noisy aircraft "from dusk to dawn". Yours faithfully, DORIS DAVY, Priory Bank, Forest Row, Sussex.

Local broadcasting

From Mr Robert Wales

Sir, Both the BBC's objections to the Annon Committee's recommendations on local radio and your own editorial (April 17) on the subject miss the most serious issue of all—the use to which these limited and valuable radio frequencies should be put.

It would be arrogant of the BBC to believe that they alone would be the best authority to control them but one can appreciate their fears. The Annon Committee states in Chapter 2 of its report that "Broadcasting is in fact a form of publishing: not a dialogue or the equivalent of a Witenagemot", yet in their proposals for local radio it would appear that this role of publisher would almost entirely disappear, leaving it as little else but a form of communal telephone. Unless, of course, they regard commercials as publishing.

The idea of British broadcasting so admired by the rest of the world has, to a very large extent, been built and supported by the creative talent of this country. With the high quality of that contributing talent, neither the BBC nor the IBA could have become the successful publishers they are recognized to be.

That the Annon Committee should completely ignore any provision for the use of that talent in its proposed handing out of air waves is not, however, surprising. They have inherited the attitude of the publishers themselves.

In paragraph 21 of their report, they choose to quote without question part of a previous report made by Lord Redcliffe-Maud in which he stated: "Broadcasting can claim to have done more for the artist in Britain than any other agency during the last half-century."

Viewed like that, instead of the local broadcasting becoming meaningless sound—no matter how it is financed or what authority controls it—Yours sincerely, ROBERT WALES, Chairman, Annon Report Committee, Society of Authors, 84 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

Elderly travellers

From Mrs Marjorie Last

Sir, Now in my seventieth year, I find one of the pleasures of train travel nowadays is the unflinching help and courtesy from young people.

Yours faithfully, MARJORIE LAST, Ribblesdale, Strathcarron, Ross-shire.

Meeting the cost of Drax B

From the Chairman of the Electricity Consultative Councils

Sir, The dispute between Sir Arthur Hawkins and Mr Wedgwood Benn over the early ordering of Drax B coal-fired power station has so far been conducted at a level which has no apparent bearing upon most people's lives.

However, we, as representatives of electricity consumers, support very strongly the view that the United Kingdom should maintain an independent power plant manufacturing industry: if the early ordering of Drax B is necessary to sustain the electricity consumer, then we support its early ordering as part of the Government's industrial strategy.

The key to the whole argument, and where we support very strongly Sir Arthur Hawkins level which Mr Wedgwood Benn, is the critical question of who is going to pay for the early ordering of Drax Stage II and the prototype manufacture of the 1300 MW high speed turbine generator if it goes ahead, which on past performance may well, I believe, prove to be a costly exercise. There would seem to be two possible sources of finance, the CECB (the electricity consumer) or the Government (the taxpayer). Conventional wisdom has it that since most taxpayers are electricity

consumers, the distinction is an academic one, but I believe conventional wisdom in this case to be superficial. If the electricity consumer is to bear the cost, which would be an average of 3 or 4 per cent increase on electricity bills over the period 1978-84 for the early ordering of Drax Stage II alone, without taking the 1300 MW prototype into consideration, then the cost will be spread according to consumption of electricity which is no criterion of ability to pay. If the taxpayer is to bear the cost, then the burden should be direct, by a correlation between the spread of the cost and ability to pay.

We do not quibble with the fact that this is a decision for the Government, nor with the wisdom of the decision that the United Kingdom should maintain an independent power plant manufacturing industry, but we do take issue with Mr Wedgwood Benn over his intention to impose an unnecessary cost on the electricity consumer which is as inflationary as it is socially unjust and which should, in all equity, be borne by the taxpayer. Yours faithfully, THOMAS YOUNG, Chairman, Electricity Consultative Councils, 4 Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, EC2.

Football hooliganism

From Mr Philip Goodhart, MP for Bromley and Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, Your interesting leading article on football hooliganism "Cult Violence" (April 20) makes no mention of the notable fact that although juvenile delinquency has increased in many countries, football hooliganism is generally confined to this country.

In America for example the level of violence in society is considerably higher than here but riots at sporting events are comparatively rare. The reason for this is not the presence of overwhelming numbers of policemen but the fact that standing room does not exist in any important American stadium. It is much more difficult to take part in a riot if you are standing down than if you are standing up.

The Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975 does provide for the eventual increase of seating accommodation at the expense of standing room in open air stadiums. If football clubs with a bad record of violence at their home ground were quickly required to put fixed seats in their standing room enclosures the problem would soon be controlled.

On the conciliar football authorities take a different approach. The clubs themselves are penalized for the behaviour of their supporters and can be banned from league or club competitions. For example, after the disciplinary action taken following the 1975 European Cup Final in Paris, Leeds United was banned from European competition for two years. I note that Denis Howell, the Minister for Sport, is under some pressure from the European colleagues to adopt a similar system here. If British football clubs were faced with the prospect of substantial fines if their supporters misbehaved, the clubs and the law-abiding supporters' organizations would be encouraged to take drastic action themselves to control the hooligan element among their followers. If, for example,

Manchester United or Chelsea—to cite two well-known examples—were fined £50,000 every time their supporters created havoc inside or outside the football ground, they would soon have to sell their star players or go bankrupt. This could well have a greater deterrent effect on hooliganism than the imposition of often unenforceable penalties on the few hooligans who are apprehended. The fines could be used partly to compensate those individuals who have suffered from hooliganism and partly to support the many worthwhile activities sponsored by the Sports Council which are starved for funds at the moment.

It would, of course, be necessary to establish that club supporters were responsible for the violence; but the police already have ample evidence in most cases. Responsibility for fining the clubs concerned would be the task of a special disciplinary body which could be set up either by the Football League, the Football Association or a special committee of the Sports Council itself. Yours faithfully, PHILIP GOODHART, House of Commons.

From the Reverend A. C. Barker Sir, I am amazed to read in today's editorial (April 20) that corporal punishment is a violation of the Convention on Human Rights.

It is my belief, shared by my children, that corporal punishment for juveniles is a human right, being the most biblical, simplest, least expensive, quickest and most effective way in which genuine love can be expressed, discipline and authority can be established and society can be safeguarded in the face of most forms of anti-social behaviour by children and young people.

Yours faithfully, ARUNDEL BARKER, Deansanger Rectory, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

Future of pay policy

From the General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers

Sir, While I appreciate that space does not always permit detailed reservations being put by your specialist writers when dealing with major issues, some of the proposals now being put forward in connection with the new pay policy are really too glib to swallow.

Without commenting on the desirability or otherwise of a further stage of pay restraint, may I be allowed to mention just some of the difficulties which will arise from the introduction of the new pay policy in August, 1975, which are likely to be misleading to the readership.

The period following August 1 is being described as a proposed "third stage of the social contract". It is important to note that before the £6 per week pay limit was introduced in August, 1975, there was already in existence a TUC-Government social contract which set out criteria for pay which were supposed to allow groups of staff to be compensated in their wages and salaries for increases in the cost of living was, in fact, operated in such a restrictive way in some cases so as to prevent this.

For example, my members in that period were prevented from receiving full cost of living compensation by the action of Reginald Pennington, who even refused to allow a pay claim designed to achieve this to go to arbitration. Thus for university teachers and, indeed, one or two other groups in the public sector, what follows after August 1 would be a fourth and not a third stage of pay policy.

It is also being suggested that the pay supplements allowed under the last two stages of the social contract would give rise to variations of something like 3 per cent if consolidated into basic pay. This global figure is misleading, since to well over two million employees consolidated into one group, either because they do not do overtime or have no overtime payment system, or because there are no additions by way of bonuses, merit money, etc., to add to their basic pay.

We are told that strains would be eased by the introduction of productivity bargains, but there are very many areas where productivity is difficult to measure and where it only occurs over periods of years.

A further problem arises since productivity, which in crude terms means producing more with the same labour force or producing the same with less labour, comes right up against the Government sponsored temporary employment subsidy scheme which encourages firms not to dismiss.

Although the differentials problem is continually viewed as the narrowing of the gaps between

management, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers within an undertaking, the horizontal differentials problems have been ignored. These exist where traditionally one group of employees compares itself with a group of employees in an allied or comparable field of employment. The "fifty" principle, incidentally, will do nothing to put right this situation.

Finally, no attention has been paid to the rectification of anomalies that arose on the introduction of the £6 per week limit other than to make the concept synonymous with the differentials problem. Yet there are three or four groups of employees in the public sector who, because of the date of the introduction of the £6 per week limit and in spite of transitional provisions, found that their pay increases, either awarded by arbitration or expected to come about through negotiations, were absorbed by the narrow and strict application of the pay policy in August, 1975—this, in spite of statements made by the then Prime Minister that these anomalies should not occur. Certainly in any relaxation that takes place, whether that is a pay policy or not, my members would expect to see this kind of anomaly rectified.

I hope, therefore, that future contributions to the discussions now proceeding will pay more attention to the detailed implications of what is being proposed, rather than propounding global panaceas that will create more strains than they purport to remove.

Yours sincerely, LAURIE SAPPER, Association of University Teachers, 1 Pembroke Road, W11.

From Mr J. Duckworth Sir, For some time now your correspondence has been debating in detail various rival economic theories in your columns.

It would be interesting to have comment on the proposition (which I express in the most simple terms) that monopoly labour capitalism should not seek annually increased wage rates, but that these (with appropriate differentials) could stay the same for an indefinite period. The injection of invention, money capital and management skills into the industrial process would continually reduce unit costs, so that a wage earner working five hundred hours to earn a commodity at one time would later only have to work fifty hours for the same commodity.

Such a holding of wage rates and a rise in the standard of living took place in that part of the nineteenth century when money capitalism was strongest, invention prolific, and organized labour had still to attain its present monopoly position.

Yours faithfully, J. DUCKWORTH, Lincoln House, 296-302 High Holborn, WC1.

Soviet intervention in Africa

From Professor Leonard Shapiro

Sir, My friend Fred Northedge (April 20) has very ably argued the Soviet Union's case for its intervention in Africa. There is, however, a very good practical reason why the Prime Minister should warn Russia against meddling in that area. The ultimate Soviet aim in Africa is plainly to deny to the Western world the economic resources of the continent. Soviet interest in "détente" is not avoidance of war (this is looked after by other, more private, negotiations) but credits, technology and trade.

Is it so very iniquitous to drop a hint that these Soviet benefits might be put at risk if the USSR continues to promote communist take-overs in Africa? Or is it Professor Northedge's view that we should be so guilt-ridden over our past "meddling" (by which I presume he means the British Empire) as to have lost the right to defend our interest in survival?

Yours faithfully, LEONARD SHAPIRO, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, WC2.

Teachers' morale

From Mr Max Morris

Sir, The reference in your leading article "Uneasy and Unhappy Teachers" (April 14) to my criticism of the DES bureaucrats requires some comment. It is not only teachers who have voiced their anxiety about the DES. The Department has for a long time been subject to serious criticism from those who have attempted to investigate its methods of operation. Both the OECD and the Select Committee of the House of Commons have highlighted its insufferable shortcomings.

The climax of this DES attitude was reached when it presented to the Prime Minister a secret report, the notorious Yellow Book, which contained so many inaccuracies as to render it worthless as a guide to action. To this day the Department has refused to publish the document so that it can be properly debated. Yet its contents are strongly suspected, on good grounds, to be a major influence on government policy.

But a second issue, of some constitutional importance, is also involved. When the present Permanent Secretary took office he made a public statement on the need for more DES intervention in the curriculum, though this kind of view is normally expressed by ministers. He followed this up more recently by a speech advocating Sixth Form Colleges as the proper form of Comprehensive education for the curriculum. And now we learn that memorandum was secretly in preparation for a long time in the DES which has been widely interpreted as pointing in this direction. It is worth pointing out that the existence of this memorandum has become public knowledge only through the journalistic enterprise of *The Times Educational Supplement*, as was also the existence of the Yellow Book.

The exclusion of other forms of Comprehensive education in favour of Sixth Form Colleges is not Labour Party, nor Conservative or Liberal Party policy, nor that of any educational organization.

Is not one entitled to ask: who is making educational policy these days? Yours, etc. MAX MORRIS, 44 Colhurst Road, N8.

Capital investment

From Mr Montague Calman

Sir, As politicians hurl clichés at their opponents and trade unionists mass for further action against employers in the forthcoming social contract battle, could not all sides stop and ponder for a moment? I have before me a publication from the Japanese Embassy which says:

"A Professor of industrial analysis, making detailed comparisons of a British Leyland small car production and its counterpart in Japan, found that the Japanese worker could turn out £1,000 worth of car in nine days whereas the Leyland worker took 47 days. This was mainly because each Japanese worker had machinery worth £11,780 at his elbow, while the figure for the British worker was only £1,000."

Need one say any more in this year of 1977 save to crawl into a corner and weep for the future for us all?

Yours truly, MONTAGUE CALMAN, 1E Carlisle Place, Westminster, SW1.

Words in 'Franglais'

From Mr Timothy Finn

Sir, Professor Alan Ross (April 18) categorizes the Hungarian lunch cream (pâté) as a "pseudo borrowing". I am sure that the same can be said of the French use of ball trap to mean clay pigeon shooting. Trap-ball—was English reverse the word order—is the name, given to an ancient group of English games of which use a characteristic launching mechanism to throw a projectile into the air. Clay pigeon shooting is merely the most recent sport to make use of this old technique. By this borrowing the French have been meticulously logical.

Yours faithfully, TIMOTHY FINN, Pub Games of England, 100, St Mary's Vicarage, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Laughing bishops

From Canon R. C. R. Godfrey

Sir, Could it be that the merriment shown on the faces of newly consecrated bishops, as noted by your correspondent on April 16, is akin to that of Pope Leo X who declared on election to the Holy See in 1513: "Since God has given us the Papacy let us enjoy it?"

Yours faithfully, RUPERT GODFREY, St Mary's Vicarage, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Stories
not put
their
Ir Heath

Hopes fade for early settlement of Ford Halewood dispute

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial
Correspondent

Hopes have faded of an early settlement of the strike by 1,000 skilled engineers which has stopped all car production at Ford's Halewood plant on Merseyside and made 8,000 other workers idle.

Shop stewards representing the strikers yesterday rejected a proposal to refer their grievances over representation in the company's negotiating machinery, for interpretation by national union officials and senior company management.

This proposal had emerged from five hours of talks on Wednesday between the Halewood management, district officials of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and other craft unions, and shop-floor representatives.

It had been hoped that the stewards would accept the

formula and call a meeting of the strikers to recommend a return to work.

But a spokesman for the stewards said the plan was not acceptable, and no meeting had been called. He added: "This is a purely local issue, and the ball is now back in the company's court."

So far the shutdown of both the bodymaking and car assembly areas at Halewood has lost production of some £8m worth of Ford's top-selling Escort car. Losses will rise to about £10m by the end of this week.

The transmissions plant at Halewood, which supplies gearboxes and other components, not only to its own assembly lines but to other Ford centres, including Dagenham, is still operating.

But with the strike by the engineers—mainly toolroom and maintenance men—now certain to continue into next week,

problems will start to arise over keeping the transmissions department in full production.

The engineers' dispute began over the suspension of 8 workers for holding an unauthorized meeting during working hours, but when the suspension ended on Monday the engineers decided to stay out, claiming that the skilled groups are under-represented on the company's national and local negotiating structure.

There is a longstanding disenchantment over the erosion of skilled status and pay differentials.

Meanwhile, Leyland's Jaguar car plant at Coventry is still out of production because of the strike by 80 internal truck drivers.

Some 5,000 workers are laid off from the Jaguar assembly lines and this week's production of vehicles worth about £2.5m has been lost.

Llanwern men decide against strike action

By Trevor Fishlock

The electricians, whose unofficial strike has closed the Port Talbot steelworks, failed yesterday to spread the dispute to the Llanwern steel plant, 50 miles away.

A meeting of more than 300 Llanwern electricians, decided against action that would have led to the crippling of the Llanwern plant. But they made it clear that they support the 500 Port Talbot strikers and are prepared to reconsider the decision on action if necessary.

They also agreed to pay £1 a week each to help support the strike. This will provide about £430 a week for the Port Talbot electricians' strike fund which now stands at £1,200.

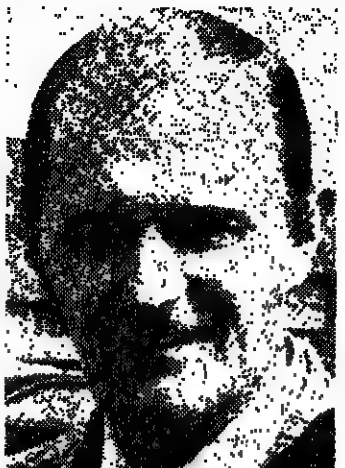
Mr Wyn Bevan, the strike leader, went to Llanwern yesterday to explain the background to the dispute and to ask the electricians not to maintain iron ore handling

machinery. Such action would have brought the steel works to a halt in two or three weeks. Llanwern takes its ore from Port Talbot, and the strikers are angry because ore handling equipment at Port Talbot is being maintained by foremen, who are now regarded as blacklegs, and whose work ensures that the supplies get through to Llanwern.

If Mr Bevan was disappointed by the Llanwern decision, he certainly did not show it, declaring himself encouraged by the moral support of his Llanwern colleagues and the financial support they were giving.

He said that, with money coming in to the strike fund from many parts of the country, the strike could go on indefinitely.

The electricians' claim for greater recognition and reward for skills is said by the management and the men's union to be impossible to meet because it would offend the pay code and



Mr Wyn Bevan: encouraged by moral and financial support of colleagues

upset pay structures throughout their industry.

Yesterday Mr Bevan showed a copy of an agreement made in February between the British Steel Corporation and craftsman at the Sheppard Lane steel works in Sheffield, which gives the men an extra £3.20 a week.

National forum 'could set pay award level'

A tribunal to fix the amount the nation could afford to put aside for wages was suggested yesterday by Lord Watkinson, president of the Confederation of British Industry.

Speaking at a CBI luncheon in Cambridge, Lord Watkinson said he thought the new forum would have to be under independent chairmanship and involve the TUC and CBI.

"As the whole concept is to get away from pay control as such, once what the nation can afford is established and hopefully made part of the Budget, and thus debated in Parliament, it must be left to employers and employees to settle their own pay problems in their own way."

This would mean the Govern-

ment—where it was the ultimate employer in the public sector—applying cash limits that would ensure settlement within what the nation could afford.

It would also mean employers getting back into negotiation, and with the unions establishing appropriate rewards for skill and differences.

More curbs on clothing textile imports and stainless steel

By Peter Hill

Controls on imports of stainless steel and clothing and textiles were announced by the Government yesterday. Shipments of stainless steel from Spain are to be the subject of a substantive duty from 8 to 16 per cent, according to type and specification.

In a further move to protect Britain's textile industry, the Department of Trade has announced restrictions on the volume of cotton yarn which can be imported from India for the rest of this year.

The move on Spanish stainless steel imports follows months of investigations after allegations of dumping made by the British Association of Steel Producers' Association. Until now the imports have been the subject of a provisional duty of 10 per cent.

The latest step represents the first substantive duty imposed by the trade department on steel imports.

The Government has received assurances that imports of stainless steel billets from Spain will cease when present contracts expire while imports of valve steels from the same source have already ceased.

Next week Whitehall officials will have talks with Austrian

Government officials in Vienna as part of investigations into the alleged dumping of high speed and tool steels in Britain by Austrian producers and similar talks with Swedish producers are to take place in London soon.

Private sector steelmakers, particularly those in the Sheffield area who have been pressing strongly for the Government to take strong action against unfair competition, last night welcomed the latest demonstration of the Government's willingness to take appropriate action.

On the textile front, the Government announced that imports of cotton yarn from India will be restricted to 5,500 tonnes in the period from the beginning of this month to the end of this year.

The previous quota expired at the end of last month but, said the trade department, imports would continue to be restricted because of their substantial increase last year and in the first two months of this year and to avoid serious market disruption.

Last year cotton yarn imports from India amounted to 6,199 tonnes compared with 742 tonnes the previous year and 3,379 tonnes in 1974.

EEC-Japan trade talks next month

Tokyo, April 21.—The EEC and Japan will open two-day bilateral ministerial consultations here on May 19 to exchange views on the world economy and trade problems as well as trade relations between the two sides, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said today.

The world economic situation, multi-national trade negotiations for tariff reduction, the North-South dialogue and Japan-EEC trade are expected to be raised, the officials said.

Japan's officials said the energy problem in relation to the United States new nuclear energy policy was also likely to be taken up.

Ministerial consultations between Japan and the EEC, the first of this kind to be held since June 1973, will be followed by annual consultations between Japan and the European Coal and Steel Community on May 23 and 24 to review steel demand and trade, they said.—Reuters

Philips lease last of Strand block

By Our Estates Correspondent

Philips Electronic and Associated Industries have taken a lease of the final 117,000 sq ft of offices in Arundel Court, in the Strand. The space is in two blocks and the letting is for a term of 25 years with five-year reviews.

This completes the occupation of the entire 328,000 sq ft office content of the scheme, which was carried out by Legal and General Assurance Society and Capital and Counties Property Co and completed last April.

Other tenants include Arthur Andersen and Co, Chemical Bank and Security Pacific National Bank. The development also includes the Howard Hotel, let to Barclays Hotel, and the total rent roll will be of the order of £3.5m a year exclusive.

Matthews and Goodman acted for the Duke of Norfolk's trustees throughout the negotiations and were letting agents for the developers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Civil Service pay: a recipe for conflict?

From Mr A. B. W. Flowerday

Sir, Your leader (April 14) on public expenditure and the efficacy of the system of cash limits, in which much emphasis is placed upon the impact on public expenditure of increases in civil servants' pay, concludes with the proposition that "cash limits ought to be imposed not merely in expectation of the likely level of wage settlements, but as a definite statement of what the government is prepared to accept."

While I agree with the principle of cash limits as a means of restraining government expenditure, I foresee clear dangers in what you propose.

Civil Service pay normally (the Civil Service Pay Agreement is currently in abeyance due to incomes restraint) is determined by the method of fair comparisons. The CSPA enshrines—by the fair comparisons procedure, the details of which are, no doubt, familiar to many of your readers—the concept that the government should be no more nor less than an average employer (in terms of remuneration)—a concept promulgated by the Priestley Royal Commission from whose report the CSPA was derived in essence.

It should be evident to those informed as to the operation of the CSPA that the prior imposition of cash limits without regard to wage settlement expectations would be totally incompatible with the principle of fair comparisons and the concept of the "average employer" status of the government.

Firstly, the setting of cash limits would be arbitrary—both as to the limits themselves and as to the amount of money available for pay increases—since, as you rightly indicate, normal market forces are absent in the context of Civil Service employment (there being no easily quantifiable output or regulatory competition).

Secondly, and as a result of this arbitrariness, the "imposition" of cash limits would imply imposition of pay increases deemed by the Government to be acceptable to it alone—a totalitarian approach—utterly evocative of years of confederation and strife, returning Civil Service pay (as before the inception of the CSPA) to the political arena permanently to be subject to the vagaries and dogmas of governments.

Thirdly, the Government would cease to be even an average employer; civil servants

would quickly become disenfranchised and embittered to the detriment of the quality and integrity of the service and, hence, ultimately of the country.

Moreover, when considered in a situation of national incomes restraint, your proposal bears, at best, a ring of hollowness and, at worst, an inference of spiteful vengeance. For, in such a situation a civil servant should be no less eligible (or entitled) than any other employee to negotiate a pay increase limited solely by whatever incomes policy might be in force.

Thus, for civil servants not to receive less favourable treatment under incomes restraint than other sections of the working population, cash limits would have to take account of the level of settlements attainable under the incomes policy, i.e. prior imposition of cash limits regardless of expected wage settlements would be impracticable.

To impose cash limits to the exclusion of a pay increase for civil servants corresponding to that available nationally would be quite unjust and invidious. The mere existence and application to civil servants of incomes restraint is their "contribution" to controlling public expenditure. Nobody should be expected to suffer a double dose of incomes restraint.

Whatever criticisms might justifiably be levelled against the Civil Service, it is recognisably the best in the world; as the main force behind the orderly conduct of our national life, it is too important an asset to justify its spoliation.

Your proposition is, for the reasons I have given in my opinion misconceived: it amounts to a recipe for conflict which would hasten this country's demise. And who would be the Aunt Sally in this eventuality? Your newspaper? The Government? No; it would be the Civil Service itself! Yours faithfully,

A. B. W. FLOWERDAY,
52 The Moor,
Melbourn,
Royston,
Hertfordshire SG8 6ED.
April 15.

From Mr M. Romberg
Sir, Does not the Bullock report mean that the Civil Service unions will have to be given seats in the Cabinet? Yours faithfully,
M. ROMBERG,
49 Oakley Gardens,
London, SW3 5QQ.
April 17.

Burdens of disclosure requirements

From Mr David Mitchell, MP

For *Manchester, Basingstoke (Conservative)*
Sir, Nicholas Hirst is to be thanked for his timely reminder of new burdens and new penalties for company secretaries (April 18), but his reference to greater disclosure being "almost universally welcomed as a step in the right direction" will bring a very smile to the smaller firm—and its overworked director and company secretary.

Greater disclosure may have value to the community in the case of those companies which are sufficiently large that their activities and employment are important to the area in which they are conducted. It has none of the vasty greater number of small family businesses ranging over village stores, public houses, blacksmiths and small engineering works.

It is time such businesses were relieved of the work and worry of compliance with disclosure and other regulations. It is a burden to them; it adds to public expenditure at the Companies' Office and, far from being either useful or "universally welcomed", it is almost universally condemned—except by financial and industrial correspondents.

DAVID MITCHELL,
Chairman,
Conservative Small Business Bureau,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.

Britain not alone

From Mrs Kathleen Graves
Sir, In *The Times* today (April 19) the following news-items appear:

"Finland's airports close because of the influenza strike by maintenance mechanics and support of electrical technicians."
"Geneva is without its five daily papers because of a strike by the Typographical Federation who want a 40-hour week and a thirteen-month salary."

"Paris strikes police and called striking workers from General Motors' components factory which they had occupied for more than two weeks. The workers want higher wages, a shorter working week, better working conditions and longer holidays."

"Those who claim that only British workers go on strike, please note."
KATHLEEN GRAVES,
4 Lyons Court,
Mickham Lane,
Streetsboro,
London SW16 6LL.

In brief

New airline plans Gatwick flights

Plans for a new passenger airline operating jets out of Gatwick, the second London airport, were announced yesterday by Mr Guy Guisane, a former managing director of British Caledonian Airways.

Mr Guisane said that the announcement was "some weeks premature" but increasing inquiries had led him to conclude that he should give as much information as possible, rather than continue to allow speculation to escalate.

The airline, the operating name for which had yet to be decided, would fly private scheduled services and incoming charter services, while operations on behalf of "certain Middle East organisations" were being evaluated.

Work would be available for two or three short-haul jets. The Boeing 737 and the BAC 1-11 were being evaluated.

Finance was available from a number of sources, the most likely being European. Capital required for other than aircraft finance would be around



Mr Guisane: announcement "some weeks premature"

£500,000, the majority of which would be in the form of equity capital.

"Those expressing a definite interest in investing include industrialists, leisure industry executives, a finance house, certain airline people, and Middle East associates", Mr Guisane said.

£4m factory building programme for Wales

A new advance factory building programme in Wales costing £4m and creating space at 24

locations to provide about 1,000 jobs, was announced today by the Welsh Development Agency.

The programme comprises 61 factories totalling more than 300,000 sq ft. Work is to begin in the current financial year and is expected to be completed the following year. About 80 factories are already under construction by the agency totalling 1,250,000 sq ft and the new programme will boost the total employment potential to 6,000 jobs.

£2m Middle East orders for Leyland

Goodwin Bursby & Co, one of the British Leyland special products group, said yesterday that it had won Middle East orders worth more than £2m in a sales drive mounted since Leyland was removed from the Arab blacklist last year. A spokesman said yesterday that the orders included a mobile asphalt paver for Qatar and a mobile crushing and screening plant for Dubai.

Protecting the name of 'engineer'

From Mr L. T. Griffith

Sir, Mr G. L. E. Metz's letter, "Engineers into the driving seat" (April 14) is reassuring. While it deplores the eroding standards of professional engineers, instead of going it alone, are greatly concerned with the incentives offered them and the future of their work.

The simple definition of an engineer used to be someone who could make something for one penny that would cost anyone else one shilling to make. That still holds good. But, as Mr Metz explains, the banker and the accountant have mainly taken over the engineering profession and a pretty mess they are making of it. Bankers and accountants are very necessary for industry, but they are not equipped to be in the driving seat and never will be.

Some years ago there was a case of conflict between accountants and engineers over a big nationalised contract. The engineers specified material of a certain specification. The accountants found a cheaper alternative—and won. So, when the job failed, who assumed the responsibility?

Not the accountants, of course. They were only concerned with costs. So the engineers were made the scapegoats despite the fact that their advice had been overridden by accountants.

The Government is trying to encourage more people to enter the engineering profession, but what incentives are being offered for the years of arduous practical training and academic study? Professional engineers can expect little more than many semi-skilled operators in the motor industry receive.

The 123-year-old Society of Engineers has consistently campaigned for the building of a strong bridge which leads from technician status to professional engineer. Engineering is not a matter of academics alone. It is a combination of experience and technical knowledge. An engineering degree is no proof that the holder is an engineer, only that he has the potential.

We disagree with the Council of Engineering Institutions who insist that every new member should be a university graduate. While this is being demanded as a criterion, what have CBI

achieved over the last 12 years to improve the status of professional engineers?

The Society of Engineers has fought for a state register of engineers to protect them from the idea that anyone who wears overalls and wields a spanner is an engineer. The term engineer must be protected in law as it is in America, Europe and other countries. A medical orderly who calls himself a doctor will be prosecuted. So why is it taking so long in this country for the professional engineer to be truly recognised as his true worth?

The great engineers of the past were not subservient to accountants. They were in complete charge of their enterprises and so it should be today—not an accountant nit-picking over the price of a length of cable which the engineers has specified.

As Mr Metz has said: let the engineers get into the driving seat. Yours faithfully,
L. T. GRIFFITH,
Secretary,
The Society of Engineers,
21-23 Mossop Street,
London SW5 2LW.

BOWATER

"... I remain optimistic about the prospects for the growth of Bowater"

Lord Erroll of Hale

* Profits Up 48% worldwide with four-fold increase in the United Kingdom.

* Dividend Up to 8.3p from 7.1p per share.

* United Kingdom Considerably improved results in our Paper Company, record turnover and profits in Packaging, and an excellent year for the Furniture Group.

* North America Earnings, similar to the high level of last year, represent some 70% of total profit of the Organisation.

* International Trading A very successful year. Cotton trading profits well ahead of expectations.

* Europe Implementation of our strategic plan continues. Over the last quarter of 1976 the European operations as a whole traded profitably.

* Bowater-Scott The United Kingdom company enjoyed a successful year, with increased demand for its household tissue products; the Australian company had another good year.

* Outlook A continuation of the recent improvement in earnings in the United Kingdom and increasing demand in North America. Our reorganisation in Europe and the Far East is proving successful and should benefit after-tax results of the current year. The trend indicated by the figures for the opening months of 1977 is encouraging.

	1976	1975
	£ million	£ million
Sales	1,548.0	1,107.3
Profit before taxation	78.3	52.9
Profit after taxation and minorities	27.5	17.7
Added to (transferred from) ordinary shareholders' funds	9.1	(2.1)
	Pence	Pence
Earnings per ordinary share	21.7	15.3
Dividend per ordinary share	8.3	7.1
Net assets per ordinary share	235.1	201.9
	1976	1975
	£ million %	£ million %
Profit before taxation	21.2 25	4.8 8
United Kingdom	63.7 75	53.8 92
Overseas	84.9 100	58.6 100
Unallocated interest and central costs	(6.6)	(5.7)
	78.3	52.9

The Annual Report has already been posted to shareholders. Copies are available from The Secretary, The Bowater Corporation Limited, Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.

The Middle East provides an important export market for the primary wood products industry. Shipments from Britain totalled over £2.5m in 1976. This was much greater than the value of exports in 1975 because some of the timber was being used to rebuild the area which had been flooded by the recent heavy rain. The Middle Eastern imports that year were valued at £1.5m (The Middle Eastern imports that year were valued at £1.5m).

Mr H.F. Oppenheimer reports on De Beers in 1976

Total sales by the Central Selling Organisation in 1976 amounted to U.S. \$1 555 million, which is 46 per cent higher than in 1975. The demand for the smaller sizes and the cheaper qualities of large diamonds was very strong and towards the end of the year there was some improvement for better quality large sizes also.

The market has continued to strengthen in the new year and in March the Central Selling Organisation announced an overall price increase of 15 per cent. The higher prices have not reduced demand and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances sales are likely to be maintained at a very satisfactory level in 1977.

Sales of industrial diamonds, were higher than in 1975 and reached a record. During 1976 a synthesised grit known as CDA, for use in the grinding of tungsten carbide, and a synthesised product, to which we have given the name Syndite, were successfully introduced to the market.

De Beers' net consolidated profit rose from R220 million to R308 million last year, an increase of 40 per cent. Dividends on the deferred shares were increased by 25 per cent from 28 cents to 35 cents per share. Stocks of diamonds, at cost, amounted at the year-end to R227 million, a reduction of R77 million or 25 per cent compared with the previous year.

After deducting foreign loans, all of which have been used for investment purposes, the net value of the Group's investments was R599 million. The net current assets of the Group rose during the year by 83 per cent from R187.6 million to R344 million. Allowing for minority interests, the net investments, loan levy and net current assets at the 31st

December attributable to De Beers amounted to R819 million, or 228 cents per deferred share compared with 193 cents the previous year.

Shareholders will have received my statement on the proposed merger of Anglo American Corporation and Rand Selection Corporation. If the merger and related transactions are carried into effect, De Beers' interest in the enlarged Anglo American Corporation will be 30 per cent plus any shares it may acquire from the underwriting. The De Beers policy of diversification has been established and accepted ever since the Company participated on a large scale with Anglo American more than 25 years ago in the financing of the Orange Free State goldfield. De Beers requires for the security of its principal business to retain substantial reserves in cash and in other assets outside the diamond business. The underwriting of the Rand Selection issue is a continuation of an established policy and the amalgamation of Anglo American and Rand Selection will improve the quality and the long-term growth prospects of our principal investment outside the diamond business.

In Botswana the new Letlhakane mine, has been commissioned and full production at an estimated rate of 320 000 carats a year should be realised by the end of April. Construction work is in progress at Orapa to increase the capacity of the mine from 2.3 million to 4.5 million carats a year, and should be completed before the end of 1978.

Prospecting continued during the year at a kimberlite pipe discovered in Jwaneng in the south of the country. The pipe is overlain by a sand and calcrete overburden averaging

about fifty metres in depth and the discovery was a considerable technical achievement by Dr Murray and his geological staff. An accurate assessment of its potential will require a detailed underground sampling programme.

The Letseng-la-Terai mine is now in production and the full estimated capacity of the plant should be reached by the middle of the year. The profitability of this mine will depend on the production of a comparatively small quantity of large, high quality diamonds. Obviously its establishment on this basis involves risks but we are confident that our investment of R33 million will prove justified.

Good progress has been made in re-activating the Koinaas project from which production at the rate of about 500 000 carats a year is due to begin next year.

The Premier mine is continuing to operate on a marginal basis. Potentially this property has a very long life, and once operations have been established below the gabbro sill which cuts across the pipe, it is expected that the grade should improve. Negotiations have been going on with the Government which envisage the leasing of the property by De Beers so that capital expenditure might be offset against mining profits from other sources and also certain other changes to reduce the burden of taxation.

Our annual report this year illustrates the activities of the Central Selling Organisation's marketing department in London, which continues to do excellent work in the interests not only of De Beers but of the diamond industry as a whole. Diamonds have ceased to be merely a luxury for the very rich and are now worn and enjoyed more and more extensively.



Mining



Sorting



Marketing

De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

For the full Report & Accounts for 1976
including the Chairman's Statement,
please send the coupon to the address shown.

To: The London Secretaries, Room 2,
De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Legal & General achieves satisfactory results in a difficult year.

General Review

Against the uncertain background of 1976 the group operating profit of £11.1m is a satisfactory result. It has been achieved despite considerable pressures on financial and human resources and in market conditions which have been a long way short of ideal. This result enabled the board to recommend the maximum increase in the dividend payment to shareholders which is possible under current legislation.

Meeting Customer Needs

There continues to be a strong underlying demand for good occupational pensions and new pension scheme business in 1976 matched the previous year's exceptionally high level, despite the restrictions of the Government's pay policy. New premium income from worldwide individual life business amounted to £20.1m against £16.4m in 1975. Substantial progress was made in the sale of savings and personal pensions contracts. General insurance premium income increased by 30 per cent to £109m. There was a loss of £3.7m on general insurance before investment income, principally as a result of meeting heavy claims from storms and subsidence in the UK.

A Balanced Investment Portfolio

The Society looks for a balanced investment portfolio which will provide secure matching against its liabilities and the best possible return for with profit life and pensions policyholders and for shareholders. Net UK investment in 1976 totalled £224 million. The high yields available on government stocks made it attractive to increase holdings of fixed interest investments. Nevertheless, the Society played its part in the provision of fresh capital for industry through rights issues and through its proportion of the initial support given by the insurance industry to Equity Capital for Industry.

The Nationalisation Issue

The insurance industry's arguments against State intervention are overwhelming, and its resistance to this threat has the support of public opinion. The investigations of the Wilson Committee offer an opportunity to show that the industry is extremely efficient in performing its dual role of providing insurance services and investing funds, and that there is no case either for State ownership of the insurance industry or for State control over investment.

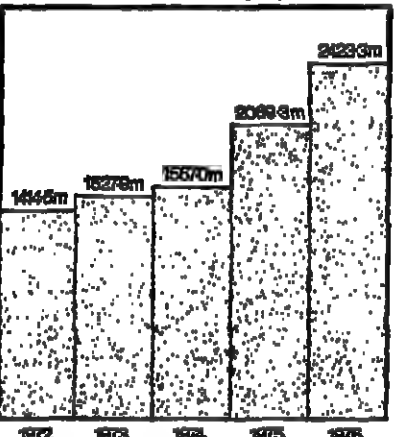
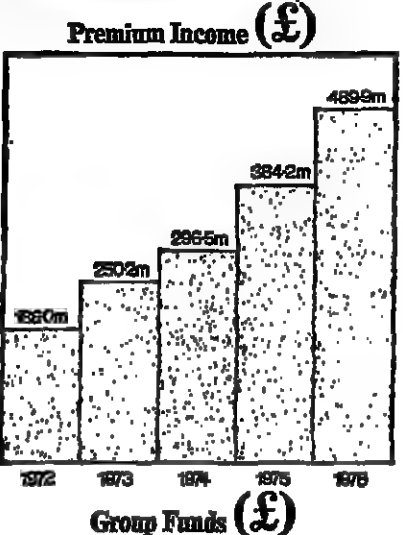
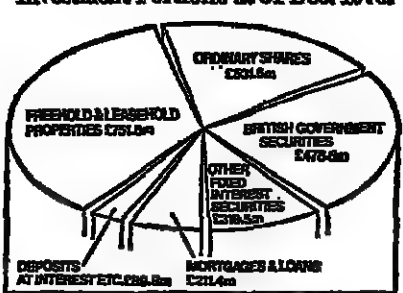


Annual General Meeting
18 May 1977

If you wish to receive a copy of the Report & Accounts, please write to John Nell, Dept. TT, Legal & General Assurance Society Ltd., Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TP.

Highlights from the Accounts	
Group operating profit	1975 1976 £m £m
Profits from long term business	9.7 11.1
Underwriting loss on general insurance	6.6 7.7
Shareholders' dividends	(4.6) (3.2)
Investment income	6.7 7.4
Payments to policyholders	141.9 190.3
	371.6 194.4

Investment Portfolio at 31 Dec. 1976.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

BP leads the way on Alaska

After an initial mark-up on interest-rate hopes and the Scottish TUC's decision to back further pay restraint, subsequent demand was just enough to sustain prices at their higher levels.

While of particular benefit to oil shares, President Carter's decision to treat Alaskan oil as a special case was a further general sustaining factor and by the close the FT index was 62 up to 418.7, its best level of the day.

Money market indications of a further quarter-point cut in the Minimum Lending Rate reversed earlier scepticism on this point and prompted a livelier trade than of late in the gilt-edged market.

On the long end, a steady demand brought gains of between one-half and five-eighths. "Shorts" continued their late strength of the previous session and after improving progressively throughout the day, closed up to five-eighths better.

While the 10 point-plus improvement of the past two days has pleased market men, market prices are starting to be heard in the breaking fraternity about the level of business. Bargains marked are currently about 5,000 a day and with the pay negotiations overshadowing the market, little improvement is seen in the short run. Many feel there could be a repeat of last summer's lean times.

Pride of place in the equity market went to BP, now an index constituent, which stood 32p ahead at 890p at the official close and then went to 916p as American buyers came in. Shell also benefited with a rise of 24p to 502p and Royal Dutch closed £1.25 ahead at £48.25. After Wednesday's sharp gain of figures, Burmah held steady at 69p.

Though there was some slight disappointment with the dividend, Dunlop's figures pleased and the shares held on to their

pre-statement gain of 2p to 103p. Turner & Newall rose 3p to 182p on dividend news, Hawker Siddeley put on 6p more to 546p after earlier figures and other leaders.

News of an approach helped Centre Hotels to rise another 4p to 46p and helped kindred issues to continue their strength of recent days.

The best were Savoy "A" 2p to 58p and Trust Houses Forte

3p to 141p. In spite of bid demands, Teacalemit 34p to 105p and Thomas Jordan 3p to 41p continued to be wanted speculatively, as did Babbly which rose 2p to 121p.

After its approach, English & Caledonian rose another 7p to 87p, but GLL & Duffins reacted 5p to 222p as profits were taken. Hepworth Ceramics' rights issue and raised dividend brought a gain of 5p to 613p. North Sea influences helped Thomson Organisation to rise 10p to 480p. Other paper issues in demand were John Waddington "A", up 4p to 150p, and

Peter Brotherhood reports today on the year to March 31 and the shares hardened up to 7p yesterday. Nothing as exciting as 1975-76's profit of £1.5m is looked for, but fears that engineering recession meant only £600,000 or so seem overdone. They could be around £900,000. President Carter talked of the need to encourage those with know-how in "cogeneration" the capture and use of wasted steam, something that Brotherhood knows a lot about.

De La Rue where the gain was 7p to 372p. With figures due soon, new-time buying helped Farnell Electronics to rise 6p to 116p. Equity turnover on April 20 was £52.6m (12,954 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Shell BP, GKN new, Burmah, BBA, ICL, GLL & Duffins, GEC, Centre Hotels, BSC, Trust Houses, Wm Press, Glaxo, Thos. Yarnall, Marks & Spencer, Rank, RTZ, De Vere English & Caledonian, W. Doovers and Farnell Electronics.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Algarve (25p) Fin	8.5	1/7	12/5	12.5	12.5
Alfred & Sons (21) Fin	7.48	1/7	12/5	12.5	12.5
Catalina (25p) Fin	2.1	1/7	10/6	2.68	2.43
Change Wares (10p) Int	0.4	1/7	13/5	—	3.04
Dunlop Hides (50p) Fin	2.5	1/7	1/6	4.55	3.57
Kania Selangor (10p) Fin	1.54	1/7	27/6	1.54	1.4
Andrew R. Foy (25p) Fin	1.04	1/7	15/6	1.7	1.54
Gopeng Cons (25p) Int	3.5	1/7	1/6	1.7	1.54
G.E.P. Group (21) Fin	5.04	4/6	4/7	8.04	7.31
Highlands & Lovelands (15.5p) Fin	7.5	1/7	2/6	—	2.8
Horizon Midlands (5p) Fin	2.02	1/7	21/5	2.4	2.58
Leslie & Godwin (10p) Fin	2.83	1/7	31/5	4.05	3.69
Ldn & Holwood (10p) Fin	2.2	1/7	22/7	3.2	2.7
Genetec (25p) Fin	1.7	1/7	1/6	2.7	2.7
Martinsair Int (20p) Int	1.58	1/7	19/5	—	3.36
Medminster (10p) Sec Int	0.4	1/7	19/5	0.8	—
Mountbatten & Co (25p) Fin	3.7	1/7	16/6	4.37	3.98
Thomas Marshall (25p) Fin	1.22	1/6	1/6	2.22	2.02
London & Provincial Fin	2.0	1/7	22/7	3.0	2.6
Hongkong (25p) Fin	4.21	1/7	21/5	4.55	1.62
Harold Perry (25p) Fin	2.65	1/7	1/7	4.86	4.42
Purbeck Group (25p) Fin	1.75	1/7	1/7	3.48	3.16
Reed & Smith (50p) Fin	1.08	1/7	3/6	2.08	1.8
Richardson, West (50p) Fin	3.05	1/7	1/7	4.1	2.84
Root Harvesters (10p) Fin	1.08	1/7	1/7	1.83	1.64
Securities Mortgage (25p) Fin	2.1	1/7	23/6	5	2.4
Secs Trust Scot (25p) Fin	3.4	1/7	4/7	5.4	4.7
Waring & Galloway (25p) Fin	0.9	1/7	1/7	1.9	0.75
Wilson (Commodity) (25p) Fin	1.11	1/7	2/7	2.23	2.03

Anglo Amer stable has two runners

High water mark in the gold market is reached with the figures from the Anglo American Corporation stable in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the world's largest collection of mines.

The results are depressingly patchy. In the Transvaal working profits from gold mined from R17.65m in the December quarter to R11.58m in the March quarter at Vaal Reefs Exploration. The mine milled a bit more but the yield fell and so did profits a ton. Costs, however, rose.

At Western Deep Levels the fall was from R18.05m to R17.3m in working profits and at Vaal Reefs South, from R4.25m to R4m.

In the Orange Free State the gold working profit of Free State Geduld fell from R20.98m to R15m, and the drop at President Brand was from R14.68m to R12.59m. Its subsidiary, Free State Sasolbas suffered from a gold working loss of R1.6m to R1.25m.

All, however, is not gloom. At Welkom the mine milled 20,000 tons more at 552,000 tons and improved the yield from 6.38 to 5.42. Costs per ton milled were held steady at R19.50 leaving the way clear for profits to rise.

The news is also good from Western Holdings. Here working profits from gold rose from R16.4m to R19.1m. Once again, tons milled rose, this time from 750,000 to 764,000, up went the yield, and costs rose only slightly.

Ash & Lacy fastens on to near 9pc slice of besieged Newey

By Nicholas Hirst

The 1976 Companies Act's rules on disclosure continues to unearth intriguing investments, particularly amongst Midlands companies. Ash & Lacy, stockholders and manufacturers of perforated and expanded metals, revealed it had an 84 per cent stake in pins, needles and fasteners group Newey.

The stake is doubly interesting because Newey has excited the attention of veteran shareholders' ginger group campaigner, Mr Leslie Harris. In the annual report of Ash & Lacy, published today, Mr Fane Varon, chairman, said the shares were bought at an average 48p a share during a four-month period ending in February.

Another Midlands group, Belgrave (Blackheath) declared that Central Manufacturing & Trading held 250,000 shares and Horizon Midlands, the



Mr Michael Abbott, chairman of Drake & Scull.

been notified of a 9.57 per cent holding by Eufra AG and the Beth Johnson Foundation has declared a 6.6 per cent stake in Bamfords.

De Beers bullish on diamonds

From Desmond Quigley

A bullish scenario for the diamond industry has been painted by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, in the company's annual report. Commenting on the 15 per cent overall price increase last month on rough stones, he says that the higher prices have not reduced demand. Sales were likely to be maintained at a

"very satisfactory" level in 1977.

Mr Oppenheimer states that throughout last year there was very strong demand for smaller sizes of gem stones and the cheaper qualities of large diamonds. But at the end of the year demand lifted for better quality large stones.

An apparently major new diamond discovery at Jwaneng, Botswana, is revealed in the report. "The pipe is large in size and contains diamonds in payable quantities." But an accurate assessment takes about four years to complete.

A lengthy justification for De Beers' underwriting the proposed Rand Selection rights issue and the subsequent takeover of Rand Selection by Anglo American Corporation, by which De Beers would emerge with an excess of 30 per cent of Anglo, is contained in the chairman's remarks.

Charles Clifford Industries

Clamour at the family porch

Connoisseurs of the noisy annual meeting should mark next Friday, April 29, in their diaries. When the annual general meeting of Charles Clifford Industries presents its accounts for approval at Pedmore, Stourbridge, on that date, opposition from an ad hoc committee of shareholders can be expected.

The thrust stems from a former Clifford director and various Midlands shareholders. They stress that Cooper Industries, headed by Mr Charles Cooper, has won effective control of Clifford without making an offer for the entire equity. Beyond that, they say, Clifford's financial affairs have deteriorated.

It is certainly true that Cooper Industries controls 29.4 per cent of Clifford directly, having raised its interest from 27.13 per cent in the 12 months to end-December last.

At the same time, Mr Cooper's son-in-law and Clifford's managing director, Mr Rex Simpson, holds 10,400 shares. Adding Cooper Industries' 1,500 preference shares, which have voting rights, Cooper interests account for 30.53 per cent of Clifford.

Moreover, the Clifford board of five is entirely represented by Cooper Industries or family representatives. The ad hoc committee will complain

about Clifford's recent trading performance, particularly in the second-half of 1976. Charles Cooper joined the board in December 1975 and became chairman when Mr E. Bailey resigned 14 months later. Mr Rex Simpson joined in 1975 and the board's current complement was completed when Mr John Cooper, Mr D. E. Jones and V. J. Smith were elected to the board almost a year ago.

Taking out metal price exchange profits, Clifford slumped from a £52,000 pre-tax profit in the first half to an overall deficit of £89,000 and the final dividend, previously 3p per £1 share, was passed. As Mr Cooper reported "trading difficulties were exacerbated by the increased cost of borrowing".

The dissenting shareholders are also concerned about the rise in the ratio of debtors to turnover, from 24.1 per cent to 30.2 per cent in the year, although the chairman squashed another salient objection yesterday when he denied that Cooper Industries is in debt with Charles Clifford.

He is also confident, that having written to the Takeover Panel, he will not be required to make an outright bid or to divest to a point below 30 per cent. He said that the 10,400 shares showed

under Mr Rex Simpson's control, a total of 10,000 is, in fact, owned by Mr Simpson's wife, Mr Cooper's daughter. The investment, he said, showed a "mark of confidence" in her husband.

The Panel appears to bear out Mr Cooper's confidence. While it may be considered unlikely that Mrs Simpson would ever vote against her husband, and similarly that Mr Simpson would go against his father-in-law's wishes, the Panel does not believe that the current stakes fall reasonably within the sphere of either Paragraph 3 or 20 of its Practice Note.

The dissenters are thought to hold only small ordinary holdings and around 10 per cent of the preference shares which, although enfranchised, offers scant support in a take-up fight unless major shareholders join them. Hopes of obtaining action from the Panel would appear groundless so it seems that another shareholders' revolt will be crushed.

In the meantime, shareholders may have to wait some time before the price, now 76p, comes within sight of the 125p which Mitchell Somers is believed to have been willing to pay last year.

Ray Manghan

Another record expected at Waring

Although the half-time figures from Waring & Galloway show a slight fall, Mr Manny Cussins, chairman, tells shareholders that the full year will once again show record profits.

In the half-year to September 30, turnover rose from £15.78m to £17.1m, the furniture division's share being up from £11.82m to £13.73m. But clothing fell from £3.95m to £3.37m. Net trading profit was a shade lower at £1.03m—worth furniture up from £697,000 to £1.07m, but clothing plunging from £341,000 to a loss of £47,000. The interim payment, gross, is lifted from 1.47p to 1.62p.

BROOKE BOND Brooke Bond Liebig is paying a total of almost £1m for controlling stake in a number of 55m firms. Its French offshoot is buy-

ing 70 per cent of a French company which claims a major share of the French market for jams and Brooke Bond is taking a 51-plus interest in largest importer and distributor of meat and meat products in Canary Islands.

AMC BONDS Agricultural Mortgage Corporation: Issue of £1m 12½ per cent bonds, April 25, 1980, at £100 per cent.

CLYDE PETROLEUM Turnover for 15 months to December 31, £35.28m (£535,000 for previous year). Pre-tax profit, £3.16m (£10,000 for year).

ASHLAND OIL ISSUES EUROBOND Ashland Oil (GB) is issuing a \$60m (about £35.2m) Eurobond due 1982, with an expected 7.50 per cent coupon, lead manager Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Sir Lindsay Alexander, the chairman, expects 1977 to show a "further useful improvement" in pre-tax profits.

CRANE FRUEHAUF Yesterday, we wrongly said that Hill Samuel advised Crane in its tussle with the United States. Fruehauf Corp. Crane was, of course, advised by Barclays Merchant Bank, and the American group by Hill Samuel.

ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
FINAL DIVIDEND NO. 74
Further to the dividend notice advertised in the press on the 11th March, 1977, the conversion ratio applicable to payments in United Kingdom currency in respect of the above-mentioned dividend is £1.00/88.74 equivalent to 172.47049p per share.
The effective rate of South African Non-Resident Shareholders' Tax is 14.5000 per cent.
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
London Secretaries
J. C. GREENSMITH
London Office
40, Holborn Viaduct,
EC1P 1AJ.
Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries
Charter Incorporated Limited,
P.O. Box 162,
Chancery Street,
Park Street,
Ashford, Kent, TN24 8EQ.
19th April, 1977.

HORIZON

(Horizon Midlands Limited and subsidiary companies)

Fifth year as Britain's most profitable tour operator

	1975/76	1974/75
Turnover	£16,948,615	£14,329,827
Pre-tax profit	£1,374,028	£1,051,944
Profit after taxation	£643,622	£496,585
Dividends	£124,994	£113,631
Profit retained	£468,628	£382,954
Cumulative profits retained	£1,228,199	£759,571
Earnings per Ordinary Share	14.62p	11.28p
Dividends per Ordinary Share	2.84078p	2.58253p

- Pre-tax profit of £1,374,028 represents an increase of over 30% compared with last year, and constitutes another record.
- For the fifth successive year we claim to be the most profitable tour operator in the country.
- 1976 summer bookings showed a drop of approximately 3% on 1975 and winter 1976/77 was satisfactory.
- Bookings for summer 1977 indicate the company is outperforming most major competitors in a difficult market. Overall bookings are 10% down on last year, but over the last few weeks have picked up and are

- now running at levels unequalled for the time of year. The trend is continuing.
- At this point it would be unrealistic to expect to match last year's record, but substantial profits are expected in the current financial year.
- We should see an improvement in the basic trend of foreign holiday bookings if the £ stabilises or improves its position, and if spending power increases again as the result of lower taxation and a more buoyant economy.
- The company continues year by year to strengthen its financial and administrative base, and its position in the market.

Copies of the 1976 Report and Accounts can be obtained from:
The Secretary, Horizon Midlands Limited,
24 Broad Street, Birmingham B15 1BB,
upon completion of this coupon.

Name _____
Address _____

Write-down of US link by Leslie & Godwin

any return will inevitably be delayed, and in the meantime Leslie is actively chasing new outlets in the United States. The group managed to generate only 1 percent of its business in that market last year despite the P & B setback.

Since the appointment of Mr Lucien Wigdor as Leslie's chief executive last year there has been a radical rethinking of the group's internal structure with what Mr Wigdor describes as "a greater commitment" by the group's staff. This, Mr Wigdor believes, will overcome the effects of last summer's abortive merger with Sir James Goldsmith's Wigham Poland Holdings and the P & B débâcle.

The share was unmoved at 94½ yesterday.

Alginate beats its forecast

French stake sale cuts Matthews' borrowings

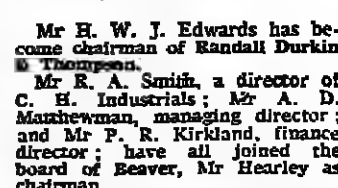
Mathews Holdings, the food-based group operating in the United Kingdom and Europe, is to sell a stake of one third in its French offshoot and so achieve a big reduction in borrowings.

The group has contracted to sell 33 per cent of Boucheries Baudouin to a consortium for about £2.6m, against a book value of £2.1m. Of this, £1.6m will be received from French financial institutions, the balance being cashed with the cost of the investment have been cut accordingly.

The balance is accounted for by shares sold to trustees for employees of Bernard and their investment funds on favourable terms. Mathews has agreed to accept extended payments extending to 1992, of £17m in 1987, £17m in 1988, £17m in 1989 and £309,000 in 1979.

As a result, Mathews will

International Harvester switch



Mr Barry Moul, who becomes director of operations and general manager of the National Giro Centre in June, controlling the activities of 11 operating subsidiaries. The retail trading activities, assets and staff of Dixons within the United Kingdom will devolve to a newly formed subsidiary Dixons Photographic UK whose board will comprise Mr J. Board (managing director), Mr R. T. Abbott, Mr A. Sains, Mr V. Guy, Mr D. Rutka and Mr R. Viner. Mr M. W. Heaton becomes a director of Dixons Photographic (Investments), Mr P. Felton, Mr Fenlon and Mr M. Morrow become directors of Edgeware Com-

Mr David Birrell has been made a director of Securities Trust of New York.

Mr Ross Campbell, formerly joint managing director, has become deputy chief executive of the company.

Mr John Hewins joins the board of Dairy-Lowery as sales director. Mr Campbell has also been made managing director of Merrill Lynch Relocation Management.

Mr T. R. C. Willis, managing director of Bell & Howell, is to become managing director of North Eastern Evening Gazette, Middlesbrough.

Mr John Brown, formerly managing director of North Eastern Evening Gazette, will become managing director of Belfast Telegraph Newspapers.

Mr Jeffrey Brown, personnel director of the company, has been made chairman of the Knitting Industries' Federation's Industrial Relations Committee.

Mr Ernest Owen, of Atkins of Hinc-

Group Gold Mining Companies

(All companies are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Orange Free State

Reports of the directors for the quarter ended 31st March 1977

Free State Geduld Mines Limited

	Mar. 1977	Dec. 1976	Mar. 1977
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	564,000	567,000	3 129,000
Yield—g/t	15.27	15.74	15.91
Cost per ton milled	\$11.13	\$11.77	\$11.91
Revenue per ton milled	\$28.38	\$27.97	\$28.17
Cost per ton milled	\$17.21	\$17.77	\$17.82
Profit per ton milled	\$11.17	\$10.20	\$10.35
Profit	\$6,297,000	\$5,807,000	\$3,601,000
Fixed	\$12,568,000	\$12,500,000	\$3,260,000
Plant	\$19,007,000	\$20,976,000	\$3,963,000
NET PROFIT AFTER TAXES			
PER SHARE (See notes)			
From operations	Nil	—	Nil
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	\$15,007,000	\$20,576,000	\$3,963,000
Net statutory revenue	331,000	536,000	890,000
Profit before taxation and State's	15,338,000	21,552,000	36,773,000
taxation and State's share of profit	—	—	—
after taxation and State's share	3 168,000	8 878,000	13 044,000
Profit after tax and State's share—			
estimated	\$12 172,000	\$12 607,000	\$24 829,000
Cash and expenditure — non-financial			
assets—current	\$3 614,000	\$2 261,000	\$6 864,000
of lease	\$1 023,000	\$4 191,000	\$1 000,000
Dividends declared — amount	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000

Loon 1976 - estimated		R\$77 000	R\$33 000	R1 030 000	
DEVELOPMENT		Sampled			
Advance metres	metres	channel width cm	gold g	uranium g/t cm.kg.t	
Shallows 1000 ft					
No. 1	3 250	306	27.8	84.11 1.341 0.89	
No. 2	1 030	308	23.6	69.11 0.92 0.79	
No. 3	946	306	23.6	70.73 0.92 0.79	
No. 4	946	44	39.9	170.33 1.406 0.93	
Channel ended March 1977	5 588	662	30.6	74.78 1.426 0.62	
Channel ended December 1976	5 799	766	23.6	64.12 2.135 0.55	
6 months ended March 1977	11 448	1 428	22.0	64.91 1.588 0.50	
Leader reef					
No. 1	230	114	153.4	6.93 2.34 0.39	
No. 2	478	238	106.6	5.14 2.48 0.46	
No. 4	409	238	806.6	5.14 640 0.06	
Channel ended March 1977	834	512	106.6	1.36 638 0.13	
Channel ended December 1976	734	566	231.1	2.76 638 0.11	
				26.52	
				24.24	

1 month's advance 1.658 778 216.4 3.37 707 0.12 36.85
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
 Estimated expenditure for the year ending September 30 1977 is \$220 000 000, of which an amount of \$100 000 000 (previously \$100 000 000) is to be spent on the metallurgical complex.
 Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31 1977 amounted to \$100 000 000, of which \$100 000 000 is on the metallurgical complex.
NEW MD & SMART
 Work is under construction for the personnel canteen and ventilation and pipe ducts. These operations are scheduled for completion by the end of the year. When these operations commence concurrently with construction of the headgear.
PLANNED PRODUCTION AND GRADES
 The mine will produce about low-grade areas of No 1 shaft and the high-grade areas of No 2 shaft. The mine will also produce the high-grade areas of No 2 shaft.
PREDDIES CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED
 Attention is drawn to the report published in the annual report of the company on the operations of the mine in the areas in which are held in the mine.

Free State Saaiplaas Gold Mining Company Limited

	Mar. 1977	Dec. 1976	Mar. 1977
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Mining production—tons milled	285,000	303,100	612,000
Gold production—ounces	1,006	1,028	2,136
Gold production—grams	31,824.07	32,874.07	67,536.07
Cost per ton milled	\$18.48	\$18.47	\$18.47
Cost per ounce	\$186.25	\$186.25	\$186.25
Revenue	\$3,720,000	\$3,720,000	\$7,440,000
Expenses	\$1,985,000	\$1,985,000	\$3,970,000
Loss	\$1,735,000	\$1,735,000	\$3,470,000
NET METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION			
SCHEDULE (See notes)	120,000	—	120,000
Yield—oz/ton	0.003	—	0.003
Latent	0.01	—	0.01
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working loss—Gold	\$1,950,000	\$1,610,000	\$3,560,000
Working loss—Silver	\$3,877,000	610,000	\$2,977,000
Net salary revenue	1,484,000	610,000	2,347,000
Profit from share of earnings and State's share of profit	4,444,000	(1,066,000)	3,378,000
Taxation on State's share of profit—estimated	—	—	—
Profit (Loss) after tax and State's share—estimated	\$4,444,000	\$(1,066,000)	\$3,378,000
Capital expenditure—metallurgical	\$2,100,000	\$2,340,000	\$3,850,000
Capital expenditure—other	\$2,995,000	\$2,360,000	\$7,465,000
Dividends declared—other	—	—	—
Taxation required for President Brand on 100,000 shares	128,800	125,200	262,000
SHAFT SINKING			
Advances—helps	273.1	710.8	389.2
Drives—helps—metres	1,319.0	1,319.0	1,319.0
Shaft cutting—metres	777.3	767.8	1,167.1

DEVELOPMENT	Advance metres	Sampled				
		metre	channel width cm	solid p/t	solid cm. p. t.	minerals kg t. cm. kg. t.
2 A & reef						
Quarter ended March 1977	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended December 1976	142	120	144.1	2.89	417	0.13
6 months ended March 1977	142	120	144.1	2.99	417	0.14
Leader reef						
Quarter ended March 1977	228	84	62.0	3.44	593	0.26
Quarter ended December 1976	173	50	59.8	3.90	389	0.20
6 months ended March 1977	401	134	66	7.08	977	0.23
Basal reef						
Quarter ended March 1977	1 180	240	84.9	9.81	833	0.36
Quarter ended December 1976	1 441	414	100.7	4.24	455	0.26
6 months ended March 1977	2 621	654	96.1	6.05	831	0.28
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
for the year and the September 30 1977						Rs 500 000

Estimated expenditure for the year 1977 was £800,000 (previously £500,000) which excludes an amount of £600,000 (previously £300,000) to be spent on the metallurgical complex.

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31 1977 totalled £1,737,000 of which £78,000 was in respect of the metallurgical complex.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE, Directors

**Welkom Gold Mining
Company Limited**

	Per. 1977	Dec. 1976	1976
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	552 000	522 000	1 040 000
Yield—ozs per ton milled	8.42	8.58	8.58
Gold produced—ozs	3 562	3 546	8 900
Revenue per ton milled	\$223.41	\$221.70	\$221.70
Cost per ton milled	\$139.50	\$139.50	\$139.50
Profit per ton milled	\$83.91	\$82.21	\$82.21
Revenue	\$124 954 000	\$115 541 000	\$231 095 000
Cost	\$77 614 000	\$71 784 000	\$153 379 000
Profit	\$47 340 000	\$43 757 000	\$77 716 000
JOINT METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION			
Schedule 1250 tons	\$12 000 000	\$11 175 000	\$22 350 000
Tons slime treated	Nil	—	—
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working profit—Gold	\$28 180 000	\$21 175 000	\$49 355 000
Net income	\$28 000 000	\$17 000 000	\$35 000 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	2 686 000	3 342 000	4 071 000
Taxation and State's share of profit	(1 000 000)	(1 000 000)	(1 000 000)
Profit after tax and State's share—retained	\$1 686 000	\$2 342 000	\$3 071 000

	Plant	Vegetative	Morphological						
Complete	—	Induced by water of shade	R920 000	R168 000	R205 000				
— other	—	—	R920 000	R1701 000	R205 000				
Disseminated	—	amount	978 000	—	—				
Loans b/w/o	—	—	7.5 Cents	—	—				
Loans b/w/o	—	—	R27 000	R12 000	—				
DEVELOPMENT									
	Advance		Sampled						
	meters	meters	channel width	old					
			cm	b/t	cm, b/t				
Shah area									
Kanal row									
No. 1	470	320	15.3	38.04	592	0.82			
No. 2	483	40	18.3	36.39	666	0.87			
No. 3	743	170	15.6	180.45	2 815	1.65			
Quarter ended March 1977	1 086	330	12.8	110.32	1 243	1.21			
Quarter ended December 1976	2 245	476	22.4	85.30	1 308	0.73			
Quarter ended June 1977	3 941	756	29.6	76.23	2 494	0.89			
Intermediate roof No. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Quarter ended March 1977	4	—	—	—	—	—			

Quarter ended December 1976	NH	—	—	—	—	—
6 months ended March 1977	4	—	—	—	—	—
London roof No. 3						
Quarter ended March 1977						
Quarter ended December 1976	77	42	184.4	6.05	752	0.58
6 months ended March 1977	27	16	164.6	4.95	814	0.43
6 months ended March 1977	10.4	NH	135.5	5.68	769	0.50

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
 Estimated expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1977 is \$3 million (previously \$3,000,000) which includes an amount of \$450,000 in respect of the roof to be spent on the northwestern complex.

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31, 1977 are as follows:

Roofs	\$450,000	of which \$450,000 was	in respect of the northwestern complex.
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For and on behalf of the

Western Holdings Limited

	Year, 1977	1976-1970	
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	788,000	730,000	1.05
Yield, %	92.37	91.98	
Gold produced—			
Revenue per ton milled	8,462	\$ 502	
Cost per ton milled	8,544.50	11,005.00	
Profit per ton milled	191.53	1,191.00	
Profit per ton milled	191.53	1,191.00	
Revenue	824,926.00	879,000.00	1.05
Cost	874,000.00	8,142,277.00	1.05
Profit	819,076.00	816,336.00	1.05
JOINT METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION			
SCHRIER (500 tons)			
Tons mine treated	Nil	—	
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Earnings profile—Gold			
Revenue	819,076.00	816,435.00	1.05
Cost	1,168,000	1,119,000	2.71
Profit before interest and State's share of profit	800,000	17,550	2.71
Share of State's share of profit	800,000	17,550	2.71
Estimated	12,287.00	10,513.00	2.43
Profit and State's share of profit	812,287.00	816,435.00	2.43
Estimated	812,287.00	816,435.00	2.43
Capital expenditure—metallurgical plant			
Cost of plant	8,072,000	8,070,000	
Cost of plant	8,072,000	8,070,000	
Cost of plant	8,072,000	8,070,000	
Dividends declared—annual			
Dividends declared—annual			

Lean Invoiced - estimated		R264 000		R266 000		R1 300	
DEVELOPMENT		Sampled					
Advance metres	metres	chase within km	g/t	metres	chase within km	metres	chase within km
Shift area							
Final run							
No. 1	1 328	214	23.7	120.89	2 865	0.42	
No. 2	1 730	194	24.7	165.91	2 616	0.41	
No. 3	2 467	478	74.7	315.11	1 220	0.15	
No. 4	2 377	298	11.1	231.88	5 377	7.03	
Overall coded March 1977							
Quarter ended							
December 1976	1 584	154	44.1	52.39	5 300	0.38	
Quarter ended							
December 1976	1 564	1 324	46.2	46.50	2 167	0.25	
Quarter ended							
March 1977	2 626	2 478	42.2	49.38	2 303	0.29	
Leader test							
Quarter ended							
March 1977	1 282	138	170.0	3.64	705	0.13	
No. 3	74	100	154.7	5.46	922	0.16	
Quarter ended							
March 1977	356	268	164.3	5.16	845	0.13	
Quarter ended							
March 1977	624	164	164.8	4.40	725	0.09	

6 month expenditure 1980 412 164.5 4.84 797 0.12

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimated expenditure for the year ending September 30 1977 is Rs 50 lakh (previously Rs 400 lakh) which includes an amount of Rs 500,000 to be spent on the metallurgical complex.

Orders placed and outstanding on contract contracts as at March 31 1977 are as follows:

FREDRUE CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

Attention is drawn to the report published in connection herewith as to the operations of Fredrue Consolidated Mines Limited, a company registered in India, and equal proportions for this company and Free State Goldfields Mines Limited.

For and on behalf of the
D. P. NODDE Director

**President Brand Gold
Mining Company Limited**

	Mar. 1977	Dec. 1976	Mar. 1976
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons mined	779 000	762 000	1 540 000
Yield per ton	15.05	15.05	15.05
Gold produced—oz	8 810	8 728	17 538
Recovered per ton mined	11.25	11.25	11.25
Cost per ton mined	\$21.68	\$20.45	\$20.45
Operating expenses	\$16 937 000	\$15 500 000	\$31 437 000
Revenue	\$338 477 000	\$320 540 000	\$659 017 000
Income before taxes	\$321 540 000	\$305 040 000	\$627 580 000
Profit	\$12 585 000	\$11 481 000	\$23 266 000
JOINT METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION			
Costs (See note)			
Tons slugs: Unwired	NH	—	—
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Operating costs—Total	\$12 585 000	\$11 481 000	\$23 266 000
Dividend received from Free State Estates			
Net salary revenue (expenditure)	(\$ 137 000)	783 000	(\$ 1 000)
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	11 294 000	14 864 000	26 266 000
Taxation and State's share of profit estimated	(788 000)	788 000	—
Profit after tax and State's share estimated	\$10 506 000	\$14 076 000	\$26 266 000

[illegible]

Quarter ended	0 021	322	39.1	29.2	7.7	0.07
March 1977	7 070	1 488	32.3	55.7	5 388	0.31
Quarter ended						
December 1976	7 778	9 98	49.6	50.56	2 508	0.31
6 months ended						
March 1977	14 848	1 998	42.9	62.94	2 470	0.31
Leader reef						
1	435	123	55.6	7.72	0.70	0.28
2	53	38	11.3	3.21	0.73	0.14
3	21	12	50.2	0.24	0.90	0.28
4	191	Nil				
Quarter ended						
March 1977	1 461	554	23.2	5.50	580	0.27
Quarter ended						
December 1976	1 082	380	109.2	6.27	683	0.29
6 months ended						
March 1977	2 473	862	56.4	6.41	618	0.28
Area under						
oil palm						

Orders placed and outstanding on custodial contracts for 1974-1980 was Rs 14.400 was at Rs 14.400 on the metal/hydraulic component.

EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS AT FREE STATE
Shaft sinking—No. 3 Shaft
Shaft sinking continued and the shaft was sunk by to reach a depth of 1,544.1 metres below the car at station cutting and development was done.

DETERIORATION OF SUBSIDIARY
Free State Transvaal Finance Company Limited, a subsidiary of the company, was deteriorated on the 18th June No. 883 of Governmental Gazette No. 5562.

April 22, 1977

Freddie's Consolidated Mines Limited

OPERATING RESULTS		1997	1998	1999	2000
Sales, millions		\$889,000	\$900,000	\$779,000	\$660,000
Cost of sales		\$581	\$581	\$501	\$430
Gross profit		\$308	\$319	\$278	\$230
Operating expenses		\$178	\$184	\$170	\$148
Operating profit		\$130	\$135	\$108	\$82
Interest expense		(\$10)	(\$10)	\$1	\$1
Income before taxes		\$120	\$125	\$107	\$81
Income taxes		(\$25)	(\$25)	(\$25)	(\$25)
Net income		\$95	\$100	\$82	\$56
EPS		\$0.95	\$1.00	\$0.82	\$0.56
Profit margin		10.7%	11.1%	10.5%	8.5%
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$120,000	\$125,000	\$107,000	\$81,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$110,000	\$115,000	\$108,000	\$82,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$110,000	\$115,000	\$108,000	\$82,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$100,000	\$105,000	\$109,000	\$83,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$100,000	\$105,000	\$109,000	\$83,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$90,000	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$84,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$90,000	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$84,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$80,000	\$85,000	\$111,000	\$85,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$80,000	\$85,000	\$111,000	\$85,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$70,000	\$75,000	\$112,000	\$86,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$70,000	\$75,000	\$112,000	\$86,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$60,000	\$65,000	\$113,000	\$87,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$60,000	\$65,000	\$113,000	\$87,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$50,000	\$55,000	\$114,000	\$88,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$50,000	\$55,000	\$114,000	\$88,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$40,000	\$45,000	\$115,000	\$89,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$40,000	\$45,000	\$115,000	\$89,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$30,000	\$35,000	\$116,000	\$90,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$30,000	\$35,000	\$116,000	\$90,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$20,000	\$25,000	\$117,000	\$91,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$20,000	\$25,000	\$117,000	\$91,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$10,000	\$15,000	\$118,000	\$92,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$10,000	\$15,000	\$118,000	\$92,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		\$0,000	\$5,000	\$119,000	\$93,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		\$0,000	\$5,000	\$119,000	\$93,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		(\$10,000)	(\$5,000)	\$120,000	\$94,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		(\$10,000)	(\$5,000)	\$120,000	\$94,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		(\$20,000)	(\$15,000)	\$121,000	\$95,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		(\$20,000)	(\$15,000)	\$121,000	\$95,000
Operating profit (loss) - Non-cash		(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Operating profit (loss) - Total		(\$30,000)	(\$25,000)	\$122,000	\$96,000
Operating profit (loss) - Cash		(\$30,000			

Capital expenditure		RTS	RTS	RTS	RTS
DEVELOPMENT		Sampled			
distance metres	metres	channel width cm	soil	soil	soil
			g	cm g	kg t
Beard reef					
Quarter ended					
March 1977	3 086	138	21.9	35.50	866
Quarter ended					
December 1976	3 124	172	28.9	32.46	938
6 months ended					
March 1977	6 200	410	26.5	34.45	913
Kimberley reef					
Quarter ended					
March 1977	1 119	344	167.6	2.69	435
Quarter ended					
December 1976	961	286	189.4	3.36	656
6 months ended					
March 1977	2 080	630	177.5	2.96	526
Leader reef					
Quarter ended					
March 1977	Nu	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended					
December 1976	15	74.0	77.1	1.57	151
6 months ended					
March 1977	15	74.0	77.1	1.57	151

Estimated expenditure for the year closing September 30, 1977 is R1 000 000 (previously R1 500 000).
Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at March 31, 1977 to R110 000.

For and on behalf of the
D. B. HOFFE, Director
G. Y. NISSET, Deputy Director

**President Steyn Gold
Mining Company Limited**

	1972 Mar. 18	1973 Dec. 31	1974 Mar. 31
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	787 000	748 000	1 535 000
Gold produced—oz	8 571	6 812	13 536
Revenue per ton milled	\$23 558.45	\$23 558.45	\$23 558.45
Cost per ton milled	\$22.86	\$23.50	\$22.86
Gross profit ton milled	\$1.69	\$0.29	\$1.07
Revenue	\$23 182 000	\$23 182 000	\$23 182 000
Cost	\$17 982 000	\$16 895 000	\$16 895 000
Gross Profit	\$5 197 000	\$6 287 000	\$6 287 000
JOINT METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION SCHEME (See note)			
Tons slmce treated	Nil	—	Nil
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Working month—Gold	\$8 187 000	\$6 895 000	\$12 082 000
Net sundry revenue	309 000	567 000	1 776 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	8 496 000	7 462 000	13 858 000
Taxation and State's share of profit estimated	—	—	—
Profit after tax and State's share	8 496 000	7 462 000	13 858 000

Capital expenditures—technological		\$3 268 000	\$3 093 000	\$2 657 000
Complexes—partly financed by loans		\$4 617 000	\$3 916 000	\$3 331 000
Dividends declared—annual		\$1 400 000		\$1 370 000
Loan service—estimated		10 c/m		10 c/m

SHAFT SINKING

No. 4 sub-vertical shaft system				
Advance—metres	50.8	66.5	127.1	
Depth to date—metres	404.8	344.3	404.4	
Shafton cutting—metres	283.5	333.8	616.6	

DEVELOPMENT

	Average metres	Sampled				
		metres	channel width cm./m.	gold gm./t	uranium kg./t	
Shaft area test						
No. 1	1 768	11.8	18.8	80.47	1.18	25.65
No. 2	1 770	37.7	39.0	37.35	1.53	5.04
No. 3	1 878	27.6	39.0	37.35	1.53	5.04

Quarter ended March 1977

Ex Vistro arc	373	83	62.5	41.56	2 004	0.59	18.76
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Total number added	8 211	780	41.3	38.64	1 888	0.48	17.51
Total number added	8 211	780	41.3	38.64	1 888	0.48	17.51
December 1976	8 289	794	42.5	48.33	1 854	0.48	17.22
6 months ended	15 409	1 482	39.4	48.13	3 787	0.48	18.22
March 1977	891	82	89.7	31.58	2 504	0.69	7.43
6 months ended	16 500	1 534	41.9	43.68	1 930	0.42	17.64
March 1977	16 500	1 534	41.9	43.68	1 930	0.42	17.64
Leader rate	137	44	109.0	5.52	572	0.21	31.20
March 1977	137	44	131.6	2.17	266	0.09	31.20
No. 3	152	76	116.6	3.80	451	0.15	78.34
March 1977	152	76	116.6	3.80	451	0.15	78.34
December 1976	1202	90	138.1	5.07	769	0.29	40.54
6 months ended	2020	166	188.2	4.87	624	0.34	40.54
March 1977	2020	166	188.2	4.87	624	0.34	40.54

to and developed by President Brand						
Bami reef						
Quarter ended						
March 1977	288	28	17.7	96.37	1 008	0.86
Quarter ended						
December 1978	360	104	11.6	401.38	3 656	2.61
6 months ended						
March 1977	649	130	12.9	312.17	4 027	2.12

During March 1977 a fire occurred at the No. 4 shaft which necessitated the temporary evacuation of certain working places whilst alternative ventilation arrangements were introduced.

This slowed down further the build-up of production which had already begun to slow as a result of the aftermath of the fire which occurred in the second half of 1975. Because of the slower build-up, the planned production for 1977 is reduced to 5,200,000 tons at a grade of 4.5% iron ore.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. STERNERDORF |
G. T. NISBET | Director

April 22 1977

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION
OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

NOTES

1 JOINT METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION SCHEME

The completion of the flotation, aird and gold plants of the Joint Metallurgical Complex is behind schedule. The uranium plant which was commissioned last year has not achieved rated throughput. However, the commissioning of the complex and the attainment of full production should be achieved towards the end of June.

URANIUM PLANT

Slimes treated :	tons—152 000
Concentrate treated :	tons—Nil
Uranium oxide produced :	kg —23 770

2 Production values represent actual results of sampling, no allowance having been made for adjustments necessary in estimating ore reserves.

Copies of these reports will be available on request from the
offices of the Transfer Secretaries:

Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House,
Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

LONDON OFFICE : 40 HOLBORN VIADUCT, EC1P 1AJ

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Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9 1/2%
Consolidated Credits	9 1/2%
First London Secs	9 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2%
Rossminster Acc's	9 1/2%
Shenley Trust	14%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%

* These deposits are on terms of 12 months and under 5% p.a. over £25,000 p.a.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No 369
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 34 cents per share upon the paid up capital of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on or after 24th May 1977, to shareholders of record at the close of business 24th April, 1977.
By order of the Board
C. F. FRAZER
Chief General Manager

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8NP. Tel: 01-638 8851

1976-77	1975-76	Company	High	Low	Comp	Yld	P	E
35	27	Airsprung Ltd	35	+1	4.2	12.1	6.9	
120	100	Airsprung 181	117	+2	18.5	15.8		
33	95	Armitage & Rhodes	27	-	8.2	7.4		
114	95	Deborah Ord	111	-	6.0	11.1		
125	104	Deborah 171	125	-	17.5	14.0		
132	120	Frederick Parker	132	+1	11.5	8.7	6.4	
70	45	Henry Sykes	68	-2	2.4	3.5	6.5	
82	45	James Burrough	82	+1	6.0	7.3	13.0	
248	188	Robert Jenkins	240	-	25.0	10.4	5.4	
24	18	Twinkl Ord	15	-	1.0	1.7		
67	54	Twinkl 121	61	-	12.0	19.7		
63	51	Unilock Holdings	55	-	6.1	11.1	6.9	
77	65	Walter Alexander	77	-	5.8	7.5	8.7	

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed slightly lower in Europe yesterday but its movements were fairly aimless, dealers said.
European markets were neutral overall to the shape of the United States energy conservation programme but later marked the dollar up slightly on news of a slower rise in United States March consumer prices.
Both France and Germany maintained their bank rates unchanged yesterday, at regular credit meetings after some market expectations of possible reductions, dealers said.
The dollar closed at 2.3705/15 marks versus 2.3700/40, at 2.3223/35 and 2.4715/10 guilders from 2.4740/35 overnight.
Sterling traded very quietly between \$1.7157 and \$1.7197 against the dollar. Markets were an subdued the Bank of England did not need to intervene on either side of the exchange rate to check movements, dealers said. The pound closed at \$1.7193, 3 points down on the day, its effective rate was down 0.1 at 61.7.
Gold closed in London at \$148.625 an ounce, 50.5 down.

Gold

Gold (1000 gm) 148.625 down 50.5
1000 gm (1000 gm) 148.625 down 50.5
1000 gm (1000 gm) 148.625 down 50.5

Discount market

Discount houses were again faced with an acute shortage of credit yesterday. To relieve this shortage, the Bank of England gave assistance on an extremely large scale. The Bank bought a moderate amount of Treasury bills and a small amount of local authority bills directly from the houses and also, for technical reasons, lent a very large sum overnight to five or six houses at the M.R. (9 per cent).
Despite this, banks were still expected to be carrying below target balances forward to today.

Spot Position of Sterling

Factors working against the market were a fairly large Treasury bill take up, a substantial excess of revenue receipts over Government disbursements.
On the plus side, balances were up overnight and there was a slight fall in the note circulation. Money was readily available throughout the morning at a rate of between 8 and 8 1/2 per cent, but conditions became tighter later in the day and closing balances were taken anywhere from 8 to 9 per cent.

Forward Levels

Forward levels for sterling were steady. The 3-month rate was 2.3705/15 marks versus 2.3700/40, at 2.3223/35 and 2.4715/10 guilders from 2.4740/35 overnight.
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Money Market

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Gold closed in London at \$148.625 an ounce, 50.5 down.

Copper drops to lowest level since January

For the first time since mid-January copper cash wire bars fell below \$300 per tonne on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. At the official morning close wire bars were \$240 down on Wednesday's close at \$294.25 per tonne. Three months was \$23.75 down at \$216.50.
Dealers described the losses as a speculative shakeout with general liquidation in all positions. There were persistent rumours that United States producers might cut back prices from the present 74 cents per lb to about 65 cents and the New York close on Wednesday night was weak.
The market appeared to be taking in its stride news about the strike at Kennecott's Alcoa plant. At the afternoon close cash wire bars were \$27.50 down on the day at \$262, and three months had fallen 7.50 to \$254.75 per tonne.
Coffee price also retreated again yesterday closing the morning with losses of \$2 to \$12. Prices fell as trade and local dealer buying dried up on profit-taking.
Dealers said that the market remained nervous and there was a lack of incentive to move ahead, reflecting lower chart patterns.
At the afternoon close May had lost \$106.50 on the day at \$3,783.50 and July was \$113 down at \$3,833.50.
COPPER—Afternoon—Cash wire bars were \$27.50 down on the day at \$262, and three months had fallen 7.50 to \$254.75 per tonne. At 4.15-17 Settlement, \$274.50, Sales.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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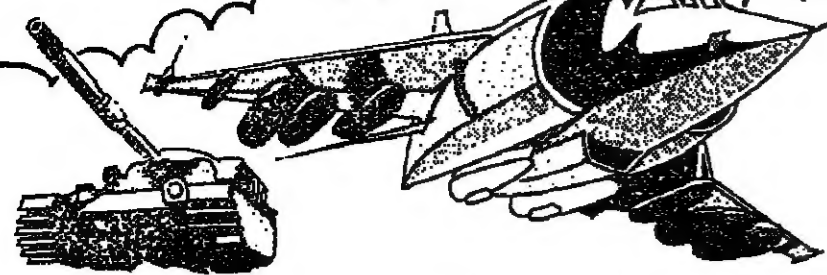
Stock Exchange Prices

Small demand but strong gains

Account Days: Dealings Began, April 12, Dealings End, April 22. § Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

£6,000 plus Appointments



Development Chief Inspector -Major Defence Contracts

Hunting Engineering's increasing responsibilities as a prime contractor to the MOD has created a senior post for a qualified engineer to head the Inspection and Inspection Planning functions of the Development Manufacturing Division.

The successful candidate, male or female, will ideally have considerable inspection experience in MOD aircraft or other high technology industry together with the ability to tackle complex problems of conformance control during rapidly expanding development projects.

The job will encompass the inspection, test and certification of hardware manufactured

on site for development projects including the formal planning of all associated inspection activities.

The starting salary is very competitive and commensurate with the importance of this position. Conditions of service are excellent and generous assistance with relocation expenses will be given where appropriate.

Please write today with brief details of career to date to: F.C. Watkins, Senior Personnel Officer, Hunting Engineering Limited, Reddings Wood, Amptill, Bedford MK45 2HD.



Director of Occupational Health Province of Nova Scotia Canada

The Department of Public Health, Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, offers a challenging career as Director of Occupational Health.

The Director will be responsible for planning and directing the occupational health programme for the Provincial Government. Will act as consultant to government agencies, industry and labour organizations. Will direct the activities of a small professional and tutorial staff. Provides leadership in initiating research studies and surveys.

The successful candidate will be a qualified Occupational Health physician with supervisory and administrative experience.

SALARY RANGE: Approximately £17,753-£20,542 (Under review).

Those wishing to be considered for this position are invited to send details of their qualifications and experience not later than May 16, 1977, to:

Recruitment Committee
NOVA SCOTIA AGENT GENERAL
14 Pall Mall
London
SW1Y 5LV

THE MEDICAL PROTECTION SOCIETY

In view of the ever increasing membership of the Society and the demands upon its services, applications are invited from registered dental practitioners for the appointment of a third, full time

DENTAL SECRETARY

Salary will be in the range of £9,880-£10,588 plus London Weighting—currently £354 per annum, with superannuation arrangements. Experience in general dental practice including the N.H.S. is desirable and it is anticipated that the successful candidate will be in the age range 35-45 years. A medical or legal qualification, in addition, could be advantageous.

Applications (envelope marked 'Dental Secretary') giving full particulars together with the names of not more than three referees, should reach:

The Secretary,
The Medical Protection Society,
50 Hailam Street,
London W1N 6DE

not later than Monday, 2nd May, 1977.

The Sports Council has a vacancy for the post of

DEPUTY DIRECTOR (Technical)

Its Head Office in London. The person appointed will be responsible to the Director for the general development and co-ordination of the Sports Council's technical policies and programmes at headquarters, at national sports centres and in the regions. Applicants should have suitable professional qualifications. Organising and administrative experience in the fields of education and/or post-school sport and recreation will be required.

Salary scale: £7,750-£9,350 plus £465 London Weighting and superannuation addition.

Further particulars and application form from the Personnel Unit Tel 774/HQ1. The Sports Council, 70 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1EX.

Closing date: 12 May, 1977.

CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER IRAN

A reputable consulting firm in Iran has a vacancy for a Chartered (U.S.A. registered) Mechanical Engineer with a minimum of five to ten years of design experience for cold storages 2,000 to 100,000 tons capacity.

Candidate must have similar design experience and knowledge of latest cooling systems design.

Salary range £16,000-£22,000 per annum. Location of assignment is in Tehran for

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS GROUP (PENACOG), P.O. BOX 2097, TEHRAN, IRAN.

CABLE PENACOGCON, TEL: 680264 680265

No reply for non-qualified applicant.

Australian
Department of Health

Chief Biochemist National Biological Standards Laboratory

The Chief Biochemist will direct and supervise the activities of the Antibiotic Products Section, including:

- Analyses of antibiotic substances by chemical and microbiological methods
- Research and development of official testing standards.
- Evaluate protocols and documents submitted with new drug, general marketing and pharmaceutical benefit applications.

QUALIFICATIONS
An appropriate degree or diploma in Science, Applied Science or Medical Laboratory Technology; or equivalent qualification. Postgraduate qualifications and/or extensive experience in the standardisation or quality control of manufacture of antibiotic substances desirable.

SALARY
SA.19866-21056 (At present exchange rate £1=SA.1.57).

CONDITIONS
Air fares to Canberra for the successful applicant and family, are payable by the Department. Salary will be paid from date of departure. Conditions include four weeks' annual leave; cumulative sick leave provisions; furlough and comprehensive superannuation scheme.

APPLICATIONS
Applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience, are invited from both men and women and should be forwarded to:

Chief Medical Officer, Canberra House,
10-16 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EH
by: 12th May 1977.

HONG KONG LITIGATION SOLICITOR

Expanding firm in Hong Kong has an urgent need for a capable solicitor with at least two or three years post-qualification litigation experience.

The post offers attractive working conditions in a challenging environment. Remuneration will be according to age and experience.

Please write with details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Markby (Ref. RDD)

Moor House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HE

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